The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson at Sheffield, England.

Riotous Demonstrations by a Mob in Cork.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Annual Feast of the Sheffield Cutlers—Speech by Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4.

The annual feast of the Cutlers at Sheffield occurred yesterday. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, who was present as a guest, made his first address in England in response to the toast of "The Health of the American Minister." Mr. JOHNSON, after expressing his thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, said that he came to this country as a messenger of peace. He was glad to recognize everywhere in England strong proofs of friendship, and, which he was certain, were reciprocated in his native country. For no people under the sun had America kinder feelings than for Her Majesty's subjects. They were really one people, they had like laws and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of those laws and institutions. In their joint hands liberty would live forever.

Mr. JOHNSON reviewed briefly the causes, course and triumphant termination of the recent civil war in America. He continued: The war had this compensation: It ended Slavery. None now but freemen trod the soil of America, and history would say that all was well spent in erasing this blot, transmitted from a common ancestry, tarnishing our fame and belying the Declaration of Independence.

The speaker then alluded to the marshaling of the forces for the coming Presidential election in America, saying, that however the present canvass ended, he could personally vouch for the next President as a warm friend of England.

Mr. JOHNSON then alluded to the Sheffield cutlery, which, he said, was famous throughout the whole civilized world, and spoke favorably and encouragingly of the annual gathering of the Cutlers' Company. He was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and his assurances of peaceful and friendly relations between England and America were vociferously applauded.

The Chinese Treaty with the United States—Comments of the Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening has an editorial on the subject of the Chinese treaty recently concluded with the United States. The writer says that the treaty looks as if the foreign merchants residing in China on the one side, and the Chinese nation with Mr. BURLINGAME on the other, were trying to neutralize each others' statements by demands that will not bear examination, but may serve to choke off the other side with a mistaken opinion. Here in England we are not to be taken by storm. A liberal interchange of opinions between the Embassy soon to sail from New-York and the representatives of the English Government will demonstrate that changes in the position of Great Britain and China are demanded by the times, and will be beneficial to both.

A Potato Riot in Cork—The Mob Charged by the Troops.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4.

Dispatches have been received announcing that a very serious potato riot occurred yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numbers, and for a time were very boisterous. The troops were called out to quell the disturbance. A charge was made on a body of about three thousand rioters, who were dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

CORK, Friday, Sept. 4—Evening.

Several incendiary fires occurred in this city to-day, and the damage to property resulting therefrom was quite heavy.

The Abergele Disaster—Coroner's Verdict of Manslaughter against Two Brakemen.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Abergele Railway disaster was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against WILLIAMS and JONES, the brakemen on the goods train, for criminal negligence.

The Recent Troubles in Ireland—Another Arrest.

DUBLIN, Friday, Sept. 4—Evening.

A man named DWYER was arrested by the Police at Tipperary late last evening, on the charge of firing at Mr. SCULL's party a few days ago.

Launch of the Bermuda Dry Dock.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4.

The Bermuda Dry Dock, the largest structure for floating in the world, was successfully launched in the Thames, at this city, to-day.

Portugal and the United States to be Connected by Cable.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4.

A prospectus of a new telegraph line to connect Portugal and the United States, under the title of the "People's Cable," has been issued.

FRANCE.

The Recall of Count Sartiges from Rome—Arrival Home of Prince Napoleon.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4.

It is reported that Count SARTIGES, who was until recently the French Representative at Rome, was recalled on account of his inability to restore friendly relations between Italy and Rome.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 4.

Prince NAPOLEON has arrived back at Mendon, near Paris.

The Legislatif Opposition Candidate in the Department of Var.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 4.

It is announced to-day that DU FAURE, an Ex-Minister under LOUIS PHILIPPE, will be the Opposition candidate for the Corps Legislatif from the Department of Var.

AUSTRIA.

Pacific Speech of Baron von Beust.

VIENNA, Friday, Sept. 4.

At the "Farmers' Feast" given in this city to-day, Baron VON BEUST made a speech of a reassuring and pacific nature. He declared that the development of liberal principles was the aim of the State, and that the prospects for the future of Austria and Europe were eminently peaceful.

PERSIA.

Death of the Heir to the Persian Crown.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4.

Advices have been received here from Teheran, announcing that MUZAFFER-ED-DIN-MIRZA, the heir to the Persian Crown, had recently died of cholera.

Prominent Persons at the Virginia Springs—Gen. Rosecrans' Mission.

RED SWEET SPRINGS, Va., Thursday, Sept. 3.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and JEREMIAH MORTON arrived here to-day. Mr. STEPHENS is much improved in health. Gen. BEAUREGARD and Gen. BRENT are also here. Gen. BEAUREGARD has not been in Washington for three months, a Washington dispatch to the contrary notwithstanding. Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, Ex-Senator CONRAD and Assistant Postmaster-General ZEVELY have gone to the Hot Springs. Hon. RICHARD T. MERRICK and Ex-Secretary of the Interior STUART have left for their homes. The numerous special dispatches and letters from the Springs to Northern and Southern journals about Gen. ROSECRANS' mission to prominent representative men of the South, is amusing to gentlemen who signed Gen. LEE's letter to ROSECRANS. The statement set forth in the said letters and dispatches by special correspondents is guesswork or sheer invention on their part. Not one of them have seen the correspondence, and all the signers of it are bound in honor not to reveal the contents. When the proper time arrives the correspondence is to be made public by Gen. ROSECRANS. Gen. LEE has the original in his possession. Since Gen. ROSECRANS' departure Hon. JOHN B. BALDWIN and THOMAS S. FLOURNOY have affixed their names to it. On his arrival at the Springs ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS remarked to a friend that the most correct and truthful account of Gen. ROSECRANS' conference had been given by the correspondent of the Associated Press. Secretary BROWNING will remain at the White Sulphur Springs until the latter part of September. Visitors are beginning to pack up for their homes.

Indian Outrages in Colorado—Mexican Trains Attacked and Several Persons Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Friday, Sept. 4.

A scout came into Hays City last evening from Fort Dodge. He reports that a Mexican train was attacked on the 28th of August at Pawnee Fork on the old Santa Fe route, thirty-seven miles southwest from Fort Dodge, by a large party of Arrapaho and Cheyenne Indians. They killed sixteen Mexicans, scalping them and burning their bodies with the wagons. Another train a few miles beyond was successfully resisting the efforts of the Indians to capture them. Another train, loaded with 75,000 pounds of wool for Messrs. OTERO & SELLERS, commission merchants of that place, was attacked at Cimaron Crossing, twenty-five miles from Fort Dodge, on the same road. The men fought until their ammunition gave out, and then abandoned the train, saving what stock they could.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 4.

A dispatch from Omaha says it is reported that a large force of Cheyenne Indians are moving northward intending to strike the Pacific Railroad between the North Platte and Julesburg. Gen. AUGUR's troops will endeavor to intercept them.

A Denver dispatch says that three men were killed and one wounded by Indians near Colorado City yesterday. In a fight on Wednesday between an organized party of settlers and a band of Indians on Kiowa Creek, two Indians were killed and several wounded. The Government Commissioners have accepted another section of the Union Pacific Railroad.

A dispatch from Montana says a party of prospectors, on the Yellow Stone River, were attacked by Indians, and one of their number badly wounded. Five of the Indians were killed.

Col. CULLEN, Indian Superintendent, concluded a treaty with the Blood and Blackfeet Indians on the 1st inst.

Gen. SHERMAN passed through Omaha to-day, *en route* for St. Louis.

The Louisiana Legislature—A Democratic State Convention Called.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, Sept. 4.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, authorizing the City Government of New-Orleans to borrow a million dollars for the current expenses of the city, and this morning the city officials were endeavoring to negotiate the loan of that amount.

The House yesterday instructed the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the appointment of auctioneers for the City of New-Orleans, the same to be confirmed by the Senate; also to prescribe an oath to be taken.

The Democratic State Committee have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held on the 30th inst., for the nomination of candidates for Congress, and electors and alternates in the places of those who may be found ineligible by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Nova Scotia Anti-Union Movement—The Resolutions Carried Unanimously—Arrival of Gen. Butler at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Sept. 4.

Attorney-General WILLIAMS, to-day, concluded the debate on the Repeal resolution in the most violent Anti-Confederation speech of the session. An altercation occurred between Mr. BLANCHARD and the Speaker as to whether the House should divide. Messrs. BLANCHARD and PINSO, the only Union members, retired, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

A United States revenue-cutter arrived here this morning, bringing the Congressional Reciprocity Committee, consisting of Gen. BUTLER, the Chairman, and the other members of the Committee; also a number of prominent Americans.

Collision at Sea—The Schooner Cosmos Sunk by the Steamer Metis.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Sept. 4.

The steamer *Metis*, on her passage from New-York to Providence, about 3 o'clock on Friday morning, ran into and sunk the schooner *Cosmos*, of Rockland, Maine, bound to New-York with a cargo of lime. The Captain and crew of the schooner escaped. The vessels saw each other, but the schooner's helm was put the wrong way, which brought her directly in the steamer's path. Before sinking, the schooner's lime took fire and she blew up.

Death of a Colored Man 106 Years of Age.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Sept. 4.

GEORGE FRENCH, or "Colonel" FRENCH, a colored man, aged 106 years, died here this afternoon of extreme old age. He was known to every Poughkeepsian abroad, and had a history full of great interest.

Serious Accident at Syracuse—Four Men Injured.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 4.

This afternoon, by the falling of a wall of the Lutheran German Church, in process of building here, eight workmen were precipitated a distance of thirty feet. One man was so badly injured he will probably die. Three others were severely injured.

Railroad Accident at Philadelphia—Two Women Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 4.

A woman named GUIGER, 48 years of age, was killed on the Reading Railroad this evening while picking coals. Another woman, whose name was unknown, was run over and killed this evening, no the corner of Broad and Market streets, by a train of freight cars.

GEORGIA.

More Republican Members of the Legislature to be Expelled—The Democrats in the Majority.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 4.

A large Democratic mass meeting was held yesterday at Williamsboro, at which Gens. TOOMBS, WRIGHT, and others, made speeches. It is believed the programme is to eject all objectionable persons from the Legislature, and that expulsion will not only be confined to the negro members, but will be extended to many whites, who will be discharged, as they are not eligible. The Democrats are very bitter against that class, whom they term "scalawags" and "carpet-baggers," and are determined to unseat all against whom charges are proved.

It is now evident the Democrats can do what they please in the Legislature, the Radicals being entirely powerless in the Lower House and not able to hold their own in the Senate.

The negro BRADLEY is announced as an Independent candidate for Congress from the First District, against CLIFT, the regular nominee and present Representative to Congress. It is believed that BRADLEY will be elected if he runs.

TURNER (colored) is spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

The Republicans are working hard for GRANT and COLFAX.

The negroes are being organized in political clubs in various parts of the State.

The negroes in the cities and towns are strong Radicals, but in the interior it is thought they will be controlled by the Democrats.

The Georgia Legislature—The Expelled Colored Members.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 4.

The bill passed by the Senate and House, a week since, to hold the Savannah election the first Tuesday in November, limiting the time to one day, and giving three ballot-boxes, which was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that the time was not sufficient, was passed to-day by the House over the veto, 82 to 27.

The House to-day passed a resolution to pay the expelled negro members $9 per day up to the time of expulsion, and mileage one way. Also, a resolution declaring that the persons having the next highest number of votes to the negroes, expelled yesterday, be declared members of the House, if they have no constitutional ineligibility.

The Arkansas Registration—The Governor's Instructions to the Registers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 4.

A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to the *Avalanche*, says: "Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, has prepared instructions for his Registers for the registration now about to commence. He says, among the powers and duties of each Register, that they are to reject any one whom they think is not entitled to registry, even though the applicant has already taken the oath; to make arrests, and to call upon the Sheriff for a sufficient number of armed men to assist them, and if these are not furnished, to call upon the commanding officer for any troops of the State Guard. The applicant for registration is also required to prove by evidence satisfactory to the Register, that he has not been guilty of a number of specified acts, one of which is that he did not sympathize with the rebellion; if he fails to establish his innocence, he cannot register, his oath to the contrary, notwithstanding, unless he voted for the present Constitution. As to the question whether to reject any one who has taken the Franchise oath, the Governor says: If the Register is not satisfied that the person ought to be registered, he must subscribe to an oath setting forth that he accepts the civil and political equality of all men, and agreeing not to attempt to make any changes.

Ten days before the election the Boards of Registration will meet in each county, with power, upon their own knowledge of information, to strike from the list the names of voters they consider disqualified by the Registration law. The Courts are forbidden to issue any *mandamus* or other process to Registers.

Woodlawn Races at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Sept. 4.

The first race to-day was for the Citizen's Purse, three-mile heats, for all ages, $1,000. The following is the score:

Leo Paul's ch. f. Jessamine, 4 years old	1	1
F. Bissick's Maggie Hunter, 4 years old	3	2
J. W. Ford's b. m. Woodford Belle, 4 years old	4	dis.
A. Buffom's b. m, Grand Duchess	2	dis.
A. J. Armstrong's g. h. Charlie Armstrong, 6 years old	5	3

TIME—FIRST HEAT.

First mile	1:56
Second mile	1:55
Third mile	1:51¼
Total	4:62¼

SECOND HEAT.

First mile	1:49¼
Second mile	1:52¾
Third mile	1:50
Total	4:52

The second race was for the Tobacco Warehouse Purse, mile heats, $250. The following is the summary:

J. S——'s ch. f. Millie Lincoln, 3 years old, allowed 7 lbs	3	1	1
J. W. Ford's g. h. Tom Porter, 5 years old, allowed 12 lbs	5	3	2
W. K. Thomas' b. h. Guerrilla, 7 years old, allowed 12 lbs	4	4	dis.
F. Bissick's b. c. Hazard, 3 years old, allowed 7 lbs	1	2	3
John Harper's ch. g. Style, 4 years old, allowed 7 lbs		2	dis.

Time—1:48¼, 1:46½, 1:47¼.

The Funeral of the Late Ex-Gov. Seymour.

HARTFORD, Friday, Sept. 4.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR will take place at 11 o'clock A. M., Monday next, at Christ's Church. The City Government met this evening, and passed a resolution in respect to the memory of the deceased, and voted to attend the funeral in a body. Meetings of citizens and military were also held for the same purpose. The funeral will be largely attended. There will be a military escort, and in the procession the Knights Templar, of which the deceased was a member, and other Masonic orders. Gen. N. M. WATERMAN will officiate as Chief Marshal. Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York, cousin of the deceased, is expected to be present.

Speaker Colfax and Party—The Indians.

DENVER, Col., Friday, Sept. 4.

Speaker COLFAX and his party, with Gov. HUNT and family, have just arrived, accompanied by a band of the Ute warriors. At the time of the Indian outbreak they were in the Valley of the Arkansas River west of South Park. The Ute tribe, always faithful and friendly to the whites, on being informed of the trouble by a messenger from Gov. HUNT, sent a band of their braves, who escorted the party back to Denver.

Shooting Affair in Philadelphia, Penn.—A Woman the Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 4.

A woman named SMITH was shot and seriously wounded this afternoon by the son of a wealthy pawnbroker of this city, to whom the lady was to have been married in a few days. The young man escaped. The woman was taken to the hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

Chicago Lumber Receipts.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 4.

The total receipts of lumber at this point from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 were 659,817,249 feet, an increase on last year's receipts for the same period of 157,117,234 feet. The total receipts of shingles this year amount to 371,773,000, being 101,936,000 in excess of last year.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Gen. Rosecrans' Correspondence with Gen. Lee.

What is Required to Restore Harmony in the Southern States.

The Chase Platform as Indorsed by Ex-Gov. Seymour.

THE SOUTH.

Gen. Rosecrans' Conference with Prominent Southern Generals at White Sulphur Springs—His Correspondence with Gen. Lee—What the South Wants.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868.

The following is the much-talked of correspondence between Gen. ROSECRANS and the prominent rebel leaders whom he met at this place.

GEN. ROSECRANS TO R. E. LEE.

GENERAL: Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes, and intentions of the people of the Southern States; especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men, who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms, and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "States Rights" to conflict with national unity, has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us toward consolidation, and also that so great a country as ours even now is—certainly is to be—must have State Governments to attend to local details, or go further and fare worse.

It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralism, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in christendom.

We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that, therefore, the vast business and commerce of the country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value, until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise, such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and that they must share our fate of good and ill.

I believe—every one I know who reflects believes—that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously and contentedly at work; invite capital, enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come freely among them; they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply many fold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our Government bonds to premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask—the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union ask—every thinking man of the great West and North asks—why it cannot be done?

We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last four years that the people of the South will not do it—that if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedman and the few whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead and make their living off of the ignorant, inexperienced colored people, mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give in to it or move out of the country.

Now I think, the Union army thinks, and people of the North and West I dare say believe, there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter, surer way to get good government for all at the South.

We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts ought to be able to give peace, law, order and protection to the whole people of the South.

They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is, "Are they willing to do it?"

I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things.

I come to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it.

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join in that written expression, are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics—to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky now black with clouds and impending storm.

I know you are a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be indorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here, who concur in your views, and the expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South when they can be procured.

This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings.

Very truly your friend,

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS.

Gen. R. E. LEE, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

REPLY OF GEN LEE.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 26, 1868.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and, in accordance with your suggestions, I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found, with my own, appended to this answer.

With this explanation we proceed to give to you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms, and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government.

Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery, and annulled their ordinances of secession; and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feeling toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence and become paupers dependent on public bounty.

Self interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who for selfish purposes would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquillity and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all they would appeal to their countrymen for the reëstablishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens, loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be,

Very respectfully and truly,

R. E. Lee, Virginia; G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana; Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia; Alexander H. H. Stuart, Virginia; C. M. Conrad, Louisiana; Linton Stephens, Georgia; A. T. Caperton, West Virginia; John Echols, Virginia; F. S. Stockdale, Texas; F. W. Pickens, South Carolina; Wm. J. Robinson, Virginia; Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia; William F. Turner, West Virginia; C. H. Subee, South Carolina; E. Fontaine, Virginia; John Letcher, Virginia; B. C. Adams, Mississippi; W. J. Green, North Carolina; Lewis E. Harvie, Virginia; P. V. Daniels, Jr. Virginia; W. T. Sutherlin, Virginia; A. B. James, Louisiana; Toutant Beauregard, Texas; M. O. H. Norton, Louisiana; T. P. Brance, Georgia; H. T. Russell, Georgia; Samuel J. Douglass, Florida; Jeremiah Morton, Virginia; John B. Baldwin, Virginia; Geo. W. Bolling, Virginia; Theodore Flournoy, Virginia; James Lyons, Virginia.

To Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

The Chase Platform which was Indorsed by Ex-Gov. Seymour.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 3.

The following platform of principles was presented to Chief Justice CHASE by the members of the Democratic National Convention of 1868, and was approved and indorsed by him as a wise, liberal and patriotic expression of political principles, admirably adapted to the present needs of the American people. It was conceived and written out in the State of New-York, and was approved by HORATIO SEYMOUR, who professed a desire to have Mr. CHASE nominated on this platform, and pledged his earnest effort to secure that end.

1. The American Democracy, reposing their trust under God in the intelligence, the patriotism and discriminating justice of the American people, declare their fixed adhesion to the great principles of equal rights and exact justice for all men and all States, and their purpose to apply them, within constitutional limits, to all questions which, in the varying exigencies of public affairs, may demand consideration and solution.

2. We congratulate each other, and the whole people, upon the auspicious return of peace after protracted civil war; and offering our most earnest thanks to the brave soldiers of the Union, whose heroic courage, patient endurance and self-sacrificing patriotism have preserved for us an undivided country, we discard from our hearts every sentiment, save good will, toward those who, having been brave enemies in war, now return to their duties as citizens of the United States. We welcome them to a noble rivalry in earnest efforts to surpass each other in mutual kindness and common devotion to that Union whose symbol once more floats in glory and honor over all our land.

3. That slavery, having perished by the war, and being now prohibited by an amendment of the National Constitution, neither can nor ought to be restored; while a wise regard to the altered circumstances of the country, and impartial justice to the millions who have been enfranchised, demand the adoption of all proper constitutional measures for the protection, improvement and elevation of this portion of the American people.

4. That in a land of democratic institutions, all public and private interests *repose most securely on the broadest basis of suffrage*; but under the system of distinct, though united States, which distinguishes our American Government from the consolidated Governments of the old world, both wisdom and duty require that the application of the principle be left in the several States, under the Constitution of the United States, to the people of each State, without interference by the National Government.

5. That public security is endangered and the public prosperity arrested by the unwise and unjust disfranchisements imposed on the people of the Southern States by recent legislation; the best guarantees of perfect peace, increasing wealth and beneficent government in these States will be found in complete and universal amnesty, and the speediest possible removal of all civil and political disabilities.

6. That we have observed, with alarm, the growing tendency to the centralization and consolidation of all the powers of the National Government in the Legislative Department, and are constrained to oppose to it a determined resistance. It is of the first importance that every department of the Government, whether Legislative, Judicial or Executive, be maintained in its full constitutional authority, without encroachments by either upon the others. Unconstitutional and usurped control of the other departments by the Legislative, must result not only in the destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, but ultimately in the subjugation of the Senate, the subversion of the States, and in the overthrow of the Union.

7. That we earnestly condemn the establishment and continuance of military government in the States, and especially the trial of citizens by military commissions, as unnecessary, unwise and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of civil liberty. Neither military governments nor military commissions for the trial of citizens, in time of peace, can be tolerated by a free people, resolved to maintain free institutions.

8. That the maintenance of great armies and navies, in time of peace, imposes heavy burdens on industry, and is dangerous to liberty. We insist, therefore, on the reduction of our army and navy to the smallest number consistent with due efficiency; and upon the withdrawal from the Southern States of all military force not absolutely necessary for the support of the civil authority.

9. That no fears need be entertained of evil consequences from the extension of the area of the United States. While, therefore, we have neither the purpose nor the wish to impose our institutions by force upon any people, we shall welcome the accession to the American Union of neighboring States, whenever they are willing to come in, and can be received without breach of international obligations.

10. That the full weight of American assertion and influence should be given to the doctrine that the citizens and subjects of all civilized States have the right to choose in what country and under what Government they will live; and we especially insist that all American citizens, whether native or naturalized, shall be promptly and efficiently protected by the National Government, in every part of the world, against the oppression and injustice of all Governments whatever.

11. That in our judgment the conduct of our Indian affairs has been marked by great corruption, and needs to be thoroughly reformed. To protect the remnants of the powerful tribes which once possessed this broad land, in their decay and weakness, is the plain duty of the powerful nation which has succeeded them.

12. That labor is the true source of all wealth, and the men of labor are not only the real authors of the material well-being, but the best defenders of the honor and interests of the country; it is, therefore, not less the dictate of wise policy than of sound principles, that the rights of labor be fully maintained, and every possible opportunity of individual improvement secured by just laws to the working men of the country.

13. That *honor and duty alike require the honest payment of the public debt and the faithful performance of all public obligations*; but we do not admit that creditors, more than any other men, are entitled to special favor in the interpretation of the laws by which their rights and public duties are determined. The interpretation of laws in cases of conflicting interests belongs to the courts.

14. That it is the duty of Congress to arrest all wasteful expenditures; to alleviate the burdens of taxation by wise distribution; to reduce and remove, as far as practicable, those which bear especially upon labor; and to prevent, by wise laws, mismanagement, fraud and corruption in the collection of the revenue; and it is equally the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in the conduct of our public affairs.

15. That we invite and welcome the coöperation of all patriotic citizens who are willing to unite with us in our determination to maintain the Union of the States, the rights of the States, and the rights of the citizens; to arrest the process of consolidation and the arbitrary exercise of military power, and to bring back to the Government economical, vigorous and beneficial administration, and to the States and the people peace, progress and prosperity.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Sixty Thousand Republicans in Mass Convention in Indianapolis—Immense Processions and Eloquent Speeches.

A mass Convention of soldiers and sailors and other loyal citizens of Indiana was held in Indianapolis on Wednesday. The meeting was, beyond doubt, the most magnificent political demonstration of this campaign, and, perhaps, of any campaign in the West. The people had a fair day, and the glorious news from Vermont, to inspire them, and they turned out by tens of thousands. The uniformed clubs were like an army with banners, and made a magnificent display. By noon over two hundred extra cars had been run to the city, all of them on every road loaded so that scarcely another man could have been carried. Hundreds rode on top of the cars, while hundreds more were left behind on some of the roads to await the next chance to come, if one occurred. Even the evening trains brought hundreds who were unable to come sooner, but who were anxious to see the torch-light procession. It is certainly safe to estimate the strangers in the city at 35,000, while the citizens swelled the crowd to fully 60,000.

The organizations present were the Grant Guards, cavalry and infantry, Grant Tanners and Fighting Boys in Blue, uniformed, and bearing banners and emblems. The speaking was from three stands in the State-house yard, and by such eminent orators and counsellors of the people as Gov. OGLESBY, Gen. HURLBURT, Gen. GIBSON, Gen. WILLICH, Gen. E. M. LEE, Gen. T. J. WOOD, Hon. SAM. GALLOWAY, Hon. HENRY S. LANE, and Gen. LEW. WALLACE. Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, Gov. FLETCHER and many others who were invited, but could not be present, responded by eloquent letters.

Gen. CHAS. CRUFT, of Vigo County, presided at stand No. 1, with one Vice-President for each Congressional District. Gen. JOHN COBURN presided at the second stand. At the third stand Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, made the principal speech—the most lengthy and, all in all, perhaps the most powerful speech made during the day. Col. GALLOWAY and Gen. GIBSON dealt a good deal in anecdote, calculated to keep a mass of men in good humor and detain them to listen to the more serious parts of their arguments. Gen. GIBSON had an audience, for the most part, of old soldiers, and made a speech that stirred them like a bugle call. I have never seen men so worked up by allusions to old campaigns, by him or Gen. WILLICH or Gen. HURLBURT.

GOV. OGLESBY'S SPEECH.

Gov. OGLESBY, in the course of his speech, spoke as follows of the Republican Party:

In 1856 we were defeated. In 1860, gathering up our strength and gathering up courage, placing ourselves firmly upon the immovable principles that govern humanity, upon principles of truth and justice, and under the lead and guidance of that immortal man, who stands higher to-day, next to WASHINGTON, than any who ever walked upon the soil of free America. [Applause.] Under the leadership and and guidance of that good, that noble man, that honest man, we were irresistible, we were successful. Fellow-countrymen, where did we find that man? Where did this free-thinking, hard-laboring man come from? And it is the laboring men of the country that make the bulwark of Republicanism in this nation. Where did we go to find that leader? Did we reach high up to some pedestal of fame, and take a man on account of his position and fame? No; this Republican Party reached down, away down, to the firm foundation of society and took this child of obscurity, this man of purity, this man of excellence, this man born to immortality; we took the immortal LINCOLN by the hand and lifted him upon the high plateau of American institutions. It was the first grand effort of the grand States of Indiana and Illinois to propose that we march under the leadership of that man. Illinois will never cease to love you for your action when your Senator proposed to the Union Convention ABRAHAM LINCOLN as our standard bearer in 1860. Under his caution and wisdom, under his great leadership we could be nothing else than successful. In 1864, with a war that was an annoying and unfavorable element at home, and that was against us, and with every difficulty against us, we took up Mr. LINCOLN again for the indorsement of the American people, and were again triumphant. He was elected because he had a place deep down in the hearts of his countrymen. Then I ask why, men of Indiana who are here to-day, ladies and gentlemen who are here to-day, why we are arraigned by this Democratic Party? What have we done that mankind the world over cannot justify? Why should we stand with charge after charge heaped upon us? What have we done, my countrymen? Is there a man present here to-day, in this vast audience of multiplied thousands, who gave his vote for LINCOLN in 1860 or 1864, that would recall that vote to-day if he could do it? [Loud cries of "no, no," all over the vast crowd.] Is there a man present in this audience to-day, or anywhere in Indiana, that would take away from that immortal record of ours one act we have done since we have had control of this Government? [Cries of "no, no."] We have saved the nation. We have saved the nation and restored peace to the country again. We have fixed mankind upon an impregnable, enduring basis. There is not an act of our party since the day it was organized, or since the day that we have been responsible in this Government—there is not one act that cannot be justified as absolutely and indispensibly right and proper, from the very first moment we started out up to this hour. We have no apology to make, no regrets to express. We have done the very best thing for ourselves and mankind, and to-day we have a more brilliant and imperishable record than any in the days of American history this side of the American revolution. Next to my country's flag I love this party of liberty, this party of Union men, this party of loyal men. They are the party of this nation, and within our organization now rests the hope of this Republic. Destroy this party, drive it from power, transfer our affairs into inexperienced and untried hands, and farewell to both peace and prosperity while you and I live. This is our record; here we stand, with warm, clear, white hands; here are our hands—look upon them, our clear, bright, beautiful hands; let the world look upon them, then complain if it can.

Here is one battle-worn flag, and here is another. [Pointing to two flags near him.] Upon our flag there are seven red stripes and six white ones, and upon this flag when originally made, there were thirteen stars to represent the thirteen States, in a field of blue. The field of blue was made large enough to add stars for all the States that shall ever come in. It is the flag of our country; it is legalized as the emblem of all this people. It is of no great value as far as the cloth in it is concerned, but it represents the noblest idea that ever adorned the globe. It is the emblem of American Independence; it is the emblem of American Liberty. Now here is that which inspires my soul; here is that which makes me a better man; here is that which elevates every man. Who has belonged to this Republican Party since its organization? Who has belonged to this National Union Republican Party since we have had our intestine civil war, and since we put that rebellion down? Ah, ladies and gentlemen, let it be said to our imperishable honor that no Republican ever fired upon that flag. [Great applause and cries of "Good good."] No Republican is stained with the crime of treason; no Republican has ever been a traitor to our Government. In after years, when our children shall grow up, they will be proud of this record of their ancestors. I hope I may live to see the day when my little boy, now three years old, may grow up and follow in my footsteps, and may say, "My father never fired upon that flag."

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

The Democrats want our support. What can I say of them? What can you say of them? What can they say of themselves? Here is their record as my memory will furnish it. I cannot give all, but will give you something of their history for the last seven years: They opposed the election of LINCOLN in 1860 and 1864. In 1861 they opposed the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN calling for 75,000 volunteers; they opposed the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN calling for 500,000 more men; they opposed his call for 300,000 additional troops; they opposed the resolution of Congress to prosecute the war; they opposed every measure employed to put down the rebellion against our Government by force of arms; they opposed the declaration of the Republican Party that no State had a right to secede from the Union; they opposed the flag of our loyal Government; the calling out of volunteers, their organization into regiments; they opposed their march to the field; they opposed the appointment of Gen. GRANT to an Illinois regiment; they opposed the march of Gen. GRANT to the field; they opposed the promotion of Gen. WOOD; they opposed the promotion of Gen. CRUFT; they opposed the promotion of Gen. STREIGHT; they opposed the promotion of every officer in our army; they opposed the enlistment of every private in the regiments; they opposed giving rations to our soldiers; they opposed the furnishing them with arms; they opposed the idea of raising money to buy swords and muskets, and to purchase horses, harness and steam ships, the purchase of gunboats and steamboats; they opposed the purchase of powder and lead and everything that constitutes the paraphernalia of war; they opposed the marching the men out of the limits of our State, and opposed their remaining in the State as soldiers. [Laughter.] They opposed our marching under the flag and firing upon rebels either in or outside of the lines; they opposed the battle at Donelson, the battle at Belmont, our victory at Fort Henry and Shiloh, and our march down the Mississippi River, the battle at Corinth and New-Orleans, and opposed the orders BEN. BUTLER gave there to make the rebels behave themselves. [Laughter.] They were opposed to making GRANT Major-General of volunteers; they were opposed to making him Major-General of the army; they were opposed to making him Lieutenant-General; they were opposed to the surrender of Vicksburg upon the terms of Gen. GRANT; they were opposed to the battle of Champion Hills; they were opposed to the battle of Lookout Mountain; they were opposed to the victory of Chicamauga; they were opposed to Gen. SHERMAN's march to the sea; they were opposed to his march back to the States; they were opposed to Gen. GRANT's march into the Wilderness and through the Wilderness; they were opposed to his victory on the James River, and they were absolutely opposed to the final surrender of Gen. LEE to GRANT, and expected that GRANT should surrender to LEE. They were, in a word, opposed to the war from beginning to end. They were opposed to the issue of bonds; they were opposed to the issue of Treasury notes to carry on the war; they were opposed to the issue of greenbacks to carry on the war; they were opposed to employing any of the resources of the Government to carry on the war. There never was a time, from the beginning to the end of the war, that that party did not persistently oppose, every hour and every minute, during the fearful contest, everything done to prosecute it. That is their record to-day. It is a record of opposition to everything that is grand or noble or inspiring. They were opposed, as they are to-day, to the restoration of the rebel States to the Union. They are the only party in this Government now that is opposed to those States coming back to the Union. They stand ready to-day and are pledged, when the first opportunity comes, to tear down and destroy our fair fabric. They would tear out by the roots and scatter to the winds the principles of reconstruction, which are the salvation of our country. There is nothing, absolutely nothing, that they favored for the preservation of liberty and union during the last long eight years of trouble which the nation has passed through.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Gov. OGLESBY discussed at considerable length the questions relating to the national finances. We quote a single paragraph:

"The Republican Party says in its platform this national debt shall be paid in good faith according to the letter and spirit of the law under which it was created; but as we are a wealthy people, and as this Union is now saved for all time to come, as we firmly believe, it is the part of wisdom to spread out its payment over a number of years. It is pretty thick and will bear spreading out—[laughter]—say along for a quarter of a century, or fifty years, if you please—paying a little at a time, so we will not bear all the burden at once. We have already paid $250,000,000, and there is not a Democrat in the State that knows it, and why? Because the scoundrel has not paid a dime of it. [Laughter.] That is the reason he is not conscious of it. We have paid all the expenses of the Government, and they have been burdensome enough. We have paid every dollar of the daily expenses of this Government since the war came to an end. We have paid, besides what we owed, the soldiers $650,000,000 in back pay, and, besides that, we have paid $75,000,000 of pensions, and $50,000,000 in bounties, and we are going to pay $25,000,000 more this year. We have paid all these expenses as we go along, and in addition to that we have reduced the taxation $165,000,000 a year, and we have lifted off the people $16,000,000 per annum in addition to that. This National Republican Congress of ours has done this in spite of the Democratic Party, in spite of the rebellious sentiment of the South, and of the mean, heartless hostility of ANDREW JOHNSON to the country and to his party. Now these bonds are out with our promises to pay six per cent. I want to meet some of the charges the Democrats are making, with some earnestness, against our party. What do they say? The Democratic Party proposes, by an act of Congress, to levy a tax of two per cent. on each $100 of money these men hold against this Government. I say we promised to give them six per cent. They took the bonds, and the Democratic Party now proposes to reduce that six per cent. by law to four per cent. They say they will take two per cent off. It is a very easy way to make money, but it strikes me it is disreputable. It the bondholder is willing to surrender his six per cent. bond, and take a four per cent., (and I am certain they will do that if the Republican Party maintains its authority,) it is all right. I say I am sure the bondholders will agree to come and exchange their twenty-year bonds for a thirty or forty year bond, and take four per cent. instead of six per cent. I believe they will do that as soon as we get these troubles over. That is the honest way—the Republican way. The loyal man's way to take them up, viz.: with the consent of the holder of the bond. The Democratic Party says, we will levy a tax and tax their bonds two per cent. Didn't we promise to pay six per cent., and how can we preserve our honor but by living up to the bond? Shall we barter our honor merely for the sake of a speculation? As a fair and honest party, desiring to maintain the integrity of the country, we can not afford to do that. The Democratic policy will take two per cent. away from the bondholder, after the National Government pledged its honor we would pay six. The Republican Party must preserve the character of this country, or we will have none. The men who saved this country are the men to save its character. I never held a bond, but would if I was able to. But why impose on the bondholder? Why deal out heartless imputations against him? Who made the bondholder? Why, the people of the United States. We passed the law, issued and sold the bonds, and we asked the nations of Europe and our own people to buy, and now shall we turn round and abuse them? It is absolutely mean, and no party that has any principle of justice about it will do such a thing. The Democratic Party expect to gain power by appealing to the cupidity of the people. It is a party that expects to get into power by appealing to prejudice, but I believe they will fail. We must perpetuate our Government on the principles of integrity. We must be faithful to our obligations.

GEN. THOMAS' LETTER.

Letters were received from Gen. Thomas; Gen. R. C. Schenck and Gov. Hayes, of Ohio; Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania; Hon. John A. Bingham, Hon. S. A. Woodford, Lieutenant-Governor of New-York; Gen. A. E. Burnside, Ex.-Gov. Hawley, Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri; Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter and Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and others. Gen. Thomas' letter is as follows:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 7, 1868.

Messrs. John Coburn and others:

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive by this morning's mail your favor of the 5th inst., inviting me to join with the soldiers and sailors of Indiana in a mass Convention, to be held at the City of Indianapolis, on the 2d day of September next. Your very cordial invitation commands my sincere thanks, and although I take no part in politics, permit me to express the great pleasure I have derived from observing the firm and almost universal support afforded by the soldiers and sailors throughout the country to all measures calculated to restore it to a condition of peace and quiet, thereby showing that those most willing to support the Government in time of peril can be relied upon to inaugurate and maintain measures best calculated to secure the peace and prosperity of the nation.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General United States Army.

THE EVENING DISPLAY.

The illumination of the city and torchlight procession of Republican organizations in the evening exceeded anything ever witnessed in the State. The procession was more than two miles long. The number of those who took part in it was not much, if any, less than 10,000, while probably 60,000 spectators of the pageant were on the streets. Indiana is broad awake, and will, by a glorious majority in October, give an emphatic affirmative response to the exhortation of our great leader, "Let us have peace."

A Letter from Ex-Gov. Seymour.

UTICA, July 24, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I have not been able until this moment to answer your kind letter of the 13th inst. I am gratified with the kindness of my friends; but they have plunged me into a sea of troubles. I do not know how the canvass will go; but, now that I am in the fight, I shall do the best I can. I see the Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the debt and taxation upon public attention. If you get time, I hope you will run up and see me. Mrs. SEYMOUR joins me in asking you to give our respects to Mrs. INGERSOLL. I shall be glad to hear from you at all times. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. C. M. INGERSOLL, New-Haven, Conn.

Pendleton Trembles for Ohio.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON has telegraphed to Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee, at Springfield, as follows:

Just got home. The condition of the canvass in Ohio is such that I must withdraw all my appointments in Illinois. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

ANOTHER WING OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Handbills were posted in Augusta on Saturday last, stating that "Hon. T. E. Wing, a distinguished and eloquent speaker," would address the Democracy in the evening. The inquiry was made of one of the leaders to whom the dispatch was addressed, if he was acquainted with the honorable gentleman who was to address them. "Acquainted with him! Of course I am," said he. "He is one of the smartest speakers in the country. He'll talk MORRILL's head off!" The dispatch intended to announce the name of Gen. T. EWING. The handbills suddenly disappeared, after the arrival of the gentleman who sent the dispatch, and our Democratic friend A—— was not seen on the sidewalk again that day.—*Bangor (Me.) Whig, Sept. 2.*

OHIO POLITICS.

Congressional Nominations—Some of the Republican Candidates—General View of the Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868.

A full Congressional ticket is now presented to the people of Ohio in seventeen of the nineteen districts. As yet, I believe, no nominations have been made by the Democracy in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Districts—those now represented by Judge R. P. SPALDING and Gen. JAS. A. GARFIELD. Doubtless, this delay on the part of that usually prompt organization results from the fact that it is utterly futile for it to attempt to carry those districts in a fair and square contest. By holding off the Democracy hope to induce some sore-headed humbug to run as an independent Republican—some velvet-handed vagabond to assume the *status* of workingmen's candidate. But Copperheadism will stoop to ignominious folly if such a palpably deceptive game is resorted to. The people of those Northern Ohio districts are too intelligent to be caught in any snare of that description. The Cleveland district—Judge SPALDING's—nearly held its own in the political crash of last year here, the Republican majority remaining at 5,467, while the old JOSHUA R. GIDDING's district, of late Gen. GARFIELD's, remained steady last Autumn with the comfortable majority of nearly 10,000.

The unanimity with which Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK was day before yesterday renominated for Congress in the Dayton District against the notorious Copperhead Democrat, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, evinces in words of flame the depth and earnestness of the Western people "to fight it out on this line, though it take all Summer." Gen. SCHENCK needs no eulogium at my hands. A national legislator who impresses himself upon the public laws through years of public work as vividly as he has, requires no glowing encomium from the pen of any writer for the purpose of notoriety. Volumes might be written in commendation of such men, but we must not insult the intelligence of the American people by presuming that Gen. BOB SCHENCK is not widely known and thoroughly appreciated for his honest, upright course of life, and eminent capacities. Suppose he has peculiarities, and possess foibles which we term faults—let those who have none cast the first stone at Gen. SCHENCK. He is a consistent, radical Republican. I do not say his views are not extreme of times; I do not say he is not doggedly pertinacious in his debates in Congress; I do not say he is always in a sweet temper toward his Democratic opponents, but I believe all fair-minded public men will bear me witness that Gen. SCHENCK takes broad, statesmanlike views of men and things, and is the soul of chivalry in his personal dealings with political friend or foe. He may be regarded as a fair type of that large division of the Republican Party designated as Radicals. Pitted against him is the notorious VALLANDIGHAM. Does he need an introduction to the readers of the TIMES? A man who, for his infamous enmity to his Government and its flag when assailed by red-handed foes, internal and external, was banished from loyal soil—who first flew to the arms of defiant rebels, where he was received and congratulated with distinguished honors, then to the domain of an unfriendly foreign Power, where he waited "over the border" till the clemency of his outraged Government permitted him to return! Such a man requires particularizing to the readers of the TIMES! The action of Gen. BURNSIDE in VALLANDIGHAM's case during the war is well remembered by the American people, and every loyal man in the country approved of it, as did ABRAHAM LINCOLN. His punishment for his open and blatant treason to our Government in time of public danger and bloody war was indeed mild. He was simply sent to his friends—the yelling hordes of JEFFERSON DAVIS. While he was waiting over the border—in Canada—the Mecca of deserters, draft-sneaks and rebel spies and Dr. Blackburn emissaries—it must not be ignored that his coppery friends in Ohio propitiated a ten-cent subscription for his relief. The sum, which was large, was duly transferred to him, and aided him in his campaign thereafter for Governor, when, by a majority of 100,000, he was defeated, and for some time laid on the shelf.

But VALLANDIGHAM is imperturbable. He is a sagacious fellow, and knew as well as any man, not excepting HORATIO SEYMOUR, the instincts of his party, and that after the war fever abated, it would drift into odious Copperheadism. He nominated Gov. SEYMOUR in the New-York Convention, as everybody knows, and the friend of his banished days, WADE HAMPTON, dictated the vital, revolutionary plank in the Democratic platform, while his dearer friend, rebel Gen. PRESTON, from just across the waters of the Ohio, pressed forward and brought out the crazy FRANK BLAIR for Vice-President. (Some wag has suggested that if there must be *vice* in a Presidential race, he knew of no man so capable of taking that part as FRANK BLAIR!) And so here, in the Third Congressional District of Ohio, we have an extremely fair test of the questions involved—not only in the public lives of the opposing candidates, typical as they are by their respective records of Radical Republicanism on the one hand, and Copperhead Democracy on the other, but in the peculiar relations they hold to their parties at the present time. The fact is patent to all that VALLANDIGHAM, by all customary political courtesy, must hold most cordial and intimate relations with Gov. SEYMOUR. It was he who, in sonorous voice and plethoric declamation, turned the full tide of Ohio's strength from PENDLETON and HENDRICKS to SEYMOUR in the New-York Convention. Evidently in half an hour Senator HENDRICKS must have been nominated but for this *coup d'état*. Mr. SEYMOUR is not ungrateful to the extent of ignoring this fact. Thus VALLANDIGHAM is, in a certain sense, the chief sachem in the Copperhead wigwam. On the other hand, Gen. SCHENCK stands at the head of the Republican Party in the working branch of Congress, as Chairman of its most important Committee, that of Ways and Means. In ordinary times, this Committee is the leading one; more so in this period of great national debt, incurred as it was in crushing a Pro-Democratic rebellion. If, as the Democracy assume, the financial question is the issue in this campaign, then Gen. SCHENCK must be recognized as the very butt of Republican financial measures, against which the opposition has fitly pitted the fairest type of the revolutionary Democracy. Gen. SCHENCK is, in addition to this, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Republican Committee at Washington. This Committee may be regarded as the central power through which Southern reconstruction has progressed on a Republican basis.

The Republicans of the Third Ohio District take this view of the situation, and it was with conspicuous enthusiasm and admirable unanimity that they, day before yesterday, renominated their able Representative for triumphant election in October. The brief speech of Gen. SCHENCK, on presentation to the Convention which nominated him, abounds in pithy retorts upon his political enemies, and shows that he is both able to cope with his voluble competitor, and sanguine of success. Gen. SCHENCK had been accused of fraternizing with the whisky ring. Of this he says, certainly to the point:

"And now it may be proper for me to remark, that I have been charged with belonging to the whisky ring. But I can say that no man makes this assertion without feeling that he lies."

Every species of malevolence had been exhibited by the Vallandigham Democracy against him. The Dayton *Ledger*, VALLANDIGHAM's organ, had charged him with all kinds of dissipation. Gen. SCHENCK referred to one specification as follows:

"There is a newspaper over here that takes care of your character and mine. I have lost $15,000, the *Ledger* says, on faro. I have only to say that I haven't had fifteen thousand, nor ten thousand, nor five thousand to lose. I never played a dollar nor a cent in my life on faro or any such game."

The General refuted all the contemptible charges that had been made against him, and concluded in these words:

"And now, gentlemen, I am at home with you and I propose to go to work. My opponent, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, said that he was surprised at his nomination, but I was not. I thought you would nominate me again, and that you would be satisfied with what I had done. I don't pretend to say that I didn't want the nomination, but I do say this, that if it had not come with some degree of unanimity, I would not have desired it. But you are now going to support the nomination, and so am I."

This auspicious opening of the Congressional campaign against VALLANDIGHAM augurs the defeat of this odious peace-in-war and war-in-peace Democrat in October, and the triumphant vindication of the public labors and a renewed recognition of the abilities of Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

In twelve of the nineteen districts of the State the incumbents have been renominated, nine by the Republicans and three by the Democrats. All the Republicans renominated will undoubted be returned, and two of the three Democratic nominations will share a similar fate. I have taken some pains to prepare with accuracy a condensed tabular statement of the Congressional campaign in Ohio. Its brevity is due to my desire to economize space, and after I shall have taken a more extended survey of the field, and have thoroughly traversed the State, it will be my hope to present a more elaborate review of the situation. The following, therefore, is a list of the nominations of both parties so far as completed, with the result by districts in the last Congressional election:

Dists.	NOMINEES. Rep.	Dem.	RESULT IN 1866. Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
1	*Benj. Eggleston**	P. W. Strader	926	....
2	Job E. Stevenson	*S. F. Cary*	2,558†	....
3	*Robt. C. Schenck*	C. L. Vallandigham	1,067	....
4	*Wm. Lawrence*	J. S. Leedom	2,254	....
5	T. E. Grissell	*Wm. Mungen*	....	2,652
6	Jno. A. Smith	N. Barrere	1,579	....
7	Jas. J. Winans	J. H. Thomas	2,171	....
8	*John Beatty*	J. H. Benson	1,852	....
9	Wm. H. Gibson	W. P. Noble / R. Lee	1,287	....
10	*Jas. M. Ashley*	T. H. Hoag	1,917	....
11	*Jno. T. Wilson*	John Sands	2,838	....
12	N. G. Turney	*P. Van Trump*	....	3,210
13	Chas. Cooper	Geo. W. Morgan	....	271
14	*M. Welker*	L. R. Critchfield	1,107	....
15	E. H. Moore	M. D. Folleit	2,064	....
16	*Jno. A. Bingham*	J. M. Estep	1,422	....
17	J. A. Ambler	D. L. Lawson	4,642	....
18	W. H. Upson		6,505	....
19	*Jas. A. Garfield*		10,986	....

*Those in *Italic* are present members.
†Special election in 1867.

Last year, when the deserter-disfranchising and negro-suffrage questions were before the people, the former of which was extremely odious to all classes of voters, and when there was general depression of public spirits and a tendency to reaction everywhere, the Democrats had majorities (varying from 121 in the Sixteenth, Judge BINGHAM's District, to 6,078 in the Twelfth, Mr. VAN TRUMP's District) in ten of the nineteen districts. In one additional, the Second, the regular Republican nominee was defeated, and an independent candidate, Gen. CARY, elected by Republicans and Democrats combined. Hence we really were in arrears in eleven districts; and successful in but eight, by majorities ranging from 57 in the Fourth, Mr. LAWRENCE's, to 9,365 in the Nineteenth, Gen. GARFIELD's District. These discouraging aggregates are disclosed by the footing up of last Autumn's work; but a little investigation of the peculiar whys and wherefores, and some unvailing of hidden truths may exhibit a brighter physiognomy on the prospects. The Republicanism of Ohio, unmixed with extraneous matter, is as orthodox as that in Massachusetts. The prevailing demoralization in our ranks last year has been remedied, and all the tender wounds are cicatrized, while the Pendleton-Copper-Democracy in Ohio are in a delightful ferment of detection, the virulence of the contagion generated in the contest of 1867. They laughed at loyal sorrow then; we shall make merry over pro-rebel defeat in a few brief weeks. Confused ideas on the greenback question, the nomination of a bond-defender for President, the intrusion of a renegade Republican and "Yankee General" on the ticket for Vice-President, a hermaphrodite nomination for Congress in the Second District, a double nomination in the Ninth, no nominations at all in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Districts, in addition to the defeat of Gen. WARD, a War Democrat, for nomination in the Third District, and the subsequent elevation of the most consequential Peace Copperhead in the commonwealth, VALLANDIGHAM, have produced a "break-ranks" in the Democratic column which will result in distinguished annihilation in October. This, too, in the face of the fact that the Union Party triumphed in the State last year by only the meagre majority of about 3,000, on the Gubernatorial ticket. But we must not forget that the previous year the State was ours by about 40,000.

Upon the occasion of the recent grand gathering of the loyal people in this city, the diabolical friends of SEYMOUR and BLAIR brutally and murderously attacked the procession of the Republicans with stones and other deadly missiles. In Indianapolis a similar outrage has been perpetrated; and, as I write, the news comes from Chicago that the Democrats violently assaulted a Republican meeting, seriously wounding nine of the latter and injuring, more or less, a good many others. I should think this was Kukluxing it with a vengeance. Democratic rabies seem to attack the degraded elements in the path of cattle plague and pestilence. Modern Democracy has become a synonym of terrorism. The bloody days of CHARLEMAGNE are being repeated in the name of Democracy. What mockery! One death has already occurred here from these flagitious copperhead assaults. If the belligerent blood heats in the same ratio that the political excitement increases as the campaign progresses, civil war in earnest will have been inaugurated by the ides of October. Brave men, with noble and patriotic purposes in view, will not shrink from the responsibility of meeting brute force with condign punishment. I know the mettle of these Western Republicans. They are the "bummers" who carried the flag with SHERMAN from the mountains to the sea. They are not the men to submit to be publicly stoned in the streets. J. Q. T.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the better class of Jews have not been imposed upon by Copperhead clamor about Gen. GRANT's order is evinced in that city by the fact that three out of every four of our intelligent men of that race are supporting GRANT for President—not coldly, but heartily and earnestly. The head of the great Tanner organization in Chicago is a Jew. In one of the Tanner companies on the South Side there are forty-five Jews, in another thirty-six, and in the whole organization not less than 600 Jew voters. And it is known that fully one hundred of the Jew Tanners were Democrats previous to the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, but as conservative, peace-loving men, they find it utterly impossible to support the incendiary, dangerous and revolutionary programme laid down at the New-York Convention.

GEORGE HUSMAN, Republican candidate for Elector in the Missouri Second District, has declined an invitation from WM. C. JONES, his Democratic competitor, to canvass the district with him. He says:

"I have not presumption enough to suppose that any argument I could advance would change the opinion of one single rebel or rebel sympathiser; and pardon me if I assert that the most eloquent arguments you may advance would not induce a single Union man to change his vote and cast it for your ticket. The lines between the two parties are too clearly drawn and defined to admit of a doubt in the mind of any reasoning man how he should vote in the coming conflict."

The Columbus State *Journal* gives a word of warning to the Republicans, in which it says: "There are positive reasons why we should be vigilant and active until election. We are opposed by an enemy that will scruple at nothing to compass our defeat. Our neighboring State of Kentucky can throw a majority of 90,000 for the Democratic ticket. Does any man question that enough of that immense surplus of disloyalty will attempt to vote in Ohio and Indiana to defeat us? They were and are rebels, and will hesitate at no crime to defeat us. Thousands of them are even now making their arrangements to vote illegally against us, and unless closely watched will so far succeed as to jeopardize Ohio and Indiana."

EX-GOV. GRAHAM spoke at a recent Democratic meeting in Hillsboro, N. C., and most emphatically declared that "a relief from the unconstitutional oppression under which we now labored, depended upon the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR." He pronounced SEYMOUR to be, in his opinion, "the ablest public man in the United States, one who seemed fully to comprehend the situation, and, by his great ability, large experience and irreproachable character, was eminently qualified for the office of President, and he, himself, would prefer him to any other man." He further declared "that there was no principle contained in the platform adopted by the great National Convention of July 4, 1868, which old Whigs could not and ought not to approve and adopt."

The Montgomery, Orange County, *Standard*, in its issue for Aug. 29, says: "To-day we place in our columns the Union Republican National and State tickets. We do it for the same reason that on the 12th of April, 1861, we hoisted the flag. That day Sumter fell by the hands of traitors. We then indicated that we should stand by the Government. This day the same traitors threaten to again fire upon the flag. Now, as then, we stand by the Government, the Constitution and the laws, and by those who give their voice and efforts to save the Union."

AARON W. GILBERT, a member of the colored Democratic Club of Augusta, Ga., has recently resigned, saying in his letter: "The Democrats having declared that I have no rights that a white man is bound to respect, I hope you will lay this letter before the meeting at large, as I am a Republican—always was one, always will be. Starvation and death may come, and me without a dollar in my pocket, and still I will be a Republican, and always will be, so as to have an equal showing before the law."

The Republican Committee of Onondaga County have issued a stirring appeal to the people, in which they say: The one issue of this campaign dwarfs all others. Our reforms are dear to us; but all must perish together, if we falter now. Our cause must triumph in the end, but it rests with the American people to decide in this election, whether it shall be at the cost of another war, or now, by an overwhelming victory at the ballot-box. Peace and Union are the stake in this momentous contest.

One of the workmen at Kanawha Salines writes to the Charleston (West Virginia) *Journal*: "The salt makers up here are threatening that if we don't vote the Seymour and Blair ticket, or that if we vote a Union vote, they will not give us employment; and thereby many Union men are deprived the privilege of voting their own sentiments." The rights of the workingmen are not in Democratic keeping there.

United States Senator P. G. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, addressed the Grant Club in Parkersburgh, in that State on the 25th ult. He disclaimed any intention to apologize for, explain or excuse any official act, unless requested so to do. He had been, he asserted, surprised at the prevalence of a rumor that he had left his party, which would best be answered by his appearance on that occasion as a speaker before a Grant Club. His remarks were devoted to the questions of Reconstruction and finance.

Hon. GERRITT SMITH addressed the Grant and Colfax Club of Oswego, on Thursday afternoon, 3d inst. He feels a deep interest in the issues of the present campaign, and proposes to devote much of the Fall to addressing the people upon the present political issues.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives publicity to a report that Senator HENDERSON will enter at once upon the campaign, speaking for GRANT, COLFAX, and the whole Radical ticket.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland, although declining to be again a candidate for Congress, intends taking an active part in the canvass of the State for GRANT and COLFAX.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel* announces that Hon. B. H. HILL and Gen. TOOMBS are coming North and West to address the people.

Judge HUGH L. BOND withdraws his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District of Maryland.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Charges Against Commissioners Rollins and Harlan, and Others—The Investigation Commenced.

The investigation of the charges of conspiring to defraud the Government prepared by the Solicitor of the Revenue Department, Mr. JOHN M. BINCKLEY, and by JOHN D. MCHENRY, against Commissioners ROLLINS and HARLAN, and Messrs. MURRAY and SMITH, was begun yesterday before Commissioner GUTMAN, in the United States District Court. When the case was called,

Mr. EDWARD PATTERSON, counsel for Mr. MURRAY, arose and said that, so far as he had investigated the case, there was no authority whatever for the statements in the newspapers concerning the connection of Messrs. ROLLINS and HARLAN with the case. There was nothing whatever against them. He moved to dismiss the complaint as far as MURRAY was concerned, on the ground that there was no charge of such a tangible nature as could be laid hold upon to affect Mr. MURRAY. He claimed that the affidavit of Mr. BINCKLEY was not sufficiently explicit. It simply charged fraud and collusion, without specifying in what that fraud and collusion consisted. His client was dragged in in certain charges against United States officers, and he was not a United States officer. In the affidavit of Mr. MCHENRY, there were discrepancies which rendered it altogether frivolous.

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE, on behalf of the defendant, SMITH, said he desired to renew the motion which he had made at the beginning of the investigation, to the same effect as that just made by Mr. PATTERSON in behalf of his client. The Commissioner had then said that he did not regard MCHENRY's affidavit as sufficient of itself, but that being backed up by the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department, he must take cognizance of it. Now, Mr. BINCKLEY appeared in his affidavit simply as Mr. BINCKLEY, and not as an officer of the Government, and, if he did appear as an officer of the Government, it was something extraordinary for a subordinate in the Revenue Department to appear to prosecute such charges against his superior. Mr. WHITE again characterized the proceeding as an infamous conspiracy to blacken the characters of distinguished public officers.

Commissioner GUTMAN said he had already decided these points as Mr. WHITE had stated.

Mr. BINCKLEY arose to address the Commissioner, when

Mr. WHITE asked a ruling on the point whether the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue had a right to appear in this case at all.

Commissioner GUTMAN decided that he had.

Mr. WHITE argued the point, and Mr. BINCKLEY, rising, said if there was any point made by this "person," (Mr. WHITE,) he should like to have the District-Attorney answer him.

Mr. COURTNEY reviewed the case at length. He said he knew nothing about the case, and was not in any way consulted respecting the affidavits upon which the warrants of arrest had been issued by the Commissioner, previous to the issue of these warrants. Certain very extraordinary statements had appeared, he said, in the papers respecting his and Mr. BINCKLEY's connection with the matter. Some, in fact all the morning papers, concurred in saying that the Secretary of the Treasury—whom he (Mr. COURTNEY) had no hesitation in saying was, according to his view of the law, the superior officer of Mr. BINCKLEY—that the Secretary of the Treasury felt "very indignant"—that was the expression—about the conduct of Mr. BINCKLEY in the premises. The papers further concurred in saying the President of the United States disclaimed all connection with or approbation of Mr. BINCKLEY's conduct. As an answer to these animadversions he (the District-Attorney) would read the correspondence he had had with the Department on the subject.

Mr. COURTNEY then read the following letter, written by him to the Department:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington:

SIR—The Solicitor of the Revenue has called upon me to appear and prosecute the complaint of United States *vs.* E. A. ROLLINS, et al.

Is it expected by the Department for me to appear and prosecute? Please answer at once.

SAML. G. COURTNEY, United States Attorney.

To this the reply returned was:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1868.

It seems to me that under the law of 1789 you should take charge of the case.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

To SAML. G. COURTNEY, Esq., District-Attorney.

Mr. BINCKLEY said that as Solicitor of the Revenue Department he pronounced the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury correct.

Mr. COURTNEY said that he was going to prosecute the case with the aid of Mr. BINCKLEY if he chose to take part.

Mr. BINCKLEY said he should do so.

Mr. WHITE—With the permission of the District-Attorney.

Mr. BINCKLEY—No, Sir, I shall take part.

After this interlude he proceeded to examine the witness for the prosecution with the following result:

WILLIAM WHEATON testified that he had been special agent of the Revenue Department, and acted as an expert in the examination of distilleries; he was acquainted with the location of the Eighth District: he knew the distilleries of HAGGERTY, RAY, ENGLAND & EVANS; these three distilleries were in the Eighth District; in December, 1867, and January, 1868, he examined all these distilleries.

Q.—What was the capacity of the distillery of RAY in December, 1867? A.—I don't know; about from 500 to 2,600 gallons.

Mr. PATTERSON objected to all testimony that did not affect his client, and Mr. WHITE objected to the last question.

After some argument on this point, the examination was resumed.

The witness testified that in January, 1868, the capacity of RAY's distillery was about 1,500 gallons; that of Mr. HAGGERTY had a capacity of about 1,800 gallons; that of ENGLAND & EVANS' distillery was from 1,000 to 1,200 gallons; he had examined these distilleries for the purpose of ascertaining their exact capacity. It was probably in November, December and January that he made those examinations. He was ordered to report to the Metropolitan Revenue Board at that time in existence.

Cross-examined—The witness said he made his report to Mr. PINCKNEY, Superintendent of Inspectors. He saw Mr. COURTNEY pass in and out of the apartments occupied by the Board.

The names of ALEXANDER GROPP and S. D. MCHENRY were called, but neither were present. The Commissioner refused to grant an attachment against GROPP on the ground that his subpœna had directed him to appear at the Astor House, and not at the Court-room. Mr. COURTNEY said that the officers reported that they could not find him when seeking to subpœna him again. He did not know why McHENRY was not present. He moved that the case be continued till to-day.

Counsel for the defence asked that the case be dismissed as against SMITH and MURRAY. Much discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. BINCKLEY said that if these charges were not the show and farce that the newspapers represented them to be, then they were of vast importance, and he was surprised that some of the defendents not present were not represented by competent counsel.

Mr. WHITE again pronounced the charges frivolous.

After some further discussion it was finally agreed to postpone the further investigation until Monday, at 1 P. M. The Court then adjourned.

"The Wickedest Man in New-York."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having heard much about this gentleman—and who has not where our City papers have circulated the last week?—we have felt somewhat anxious to see him in his own house, and when surrounded by his religious friends, to whom he has thrown open his doors at high noon, during the past few days. With this object in view, we left our residence about 12 o'clock to-day, while the rain was pouring as if every window in heaven was wide open, and wended our weary way down to No. 305 Water-street, supposing we should not find a large number gathered there, on account of the state of the weather. To our great surprise, we found the house literally packed, a large number unable to get seats, being obliged—as we were ourself—to stand, during the services, which were of a deeply interesting character. Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the "Howard Mission," made an earnest and pathetic address, to which the crowd listened with great apparent interest, and by which we believe a good impression was made. He was followed by prayer by Rev. Mr. HUGGINS. The next who addressed the meeting, by invitation, was SAMUEL IRVING, the converted gambler, swearer and Sabbath breaker—as he was pleased to designate himself—who gave a very thrilling account of his own conversion, which seemed little less marvelous than that of Saul, when on his way to Damascus. His appeal to those who were living such a life as he had abandoned was exceedingly kind and earnest, and we doubt not great good will result. He offered an exceedingly appropriate prayer at the close of his address, which was followed by singing, by the whole company, of those beautiful words—

"Did Christ o'er sinners weep?"

Mr. ALLEN himself then said a few words, in a very calm and dispassionate manner, expressing a determination to live "a new life," and to coöperate with his religious friends present in every laudable effort of theirs to save their fellowmen.

A few words were said by two or three other friends; another prayer was offered; another meeting was announced for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, and the services were concluded with a doxology and a benediction, when the company quietly retired from the place. The reflection was very pleasant to us as we stood at the old bar—now exempt of its bottles and their destructive contents—and looked into the side seat, so long occupied by those who had furnished the music for the midnight dancers—and while standing in the dance-room itself—that there was one hell less in New-York than before this rendezvous of sin was, *as we hope*, forever closed up.

Our prayer for its proprietor is, that he may be "a living and shining light," to guide his old associates into the paths of life and peace, and for the inmates of his house, that they may turn their feet into the ways of virtue and true religion.

P. S.—Allow us to say, in conclusion, that one of the employes in this house—a musician—has been thrown out of employment by the change that has been effected in its character, and wishes for honorable labor, by which he can support a wife and five children dependent upon him. Who will give him work, and thus provide him and his family with bread?

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4. PHILANTHROPIST.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.; FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, assisted by JAMES SUYDAM and A. ROBERTSON WALSH, Esqs. The death of Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN, of North Carolina, a Vice-President of the Society, was announced; whereupon Rev. Dr. S. H. COX read the Ninetieth Psalm, and offered prayer.

Six new auxiliaries were recognized; in Wisconsin, Nevada, Tennessee and Georgia, one each, and two in Alabama.

Communications were received from the agents in Mexico and the Argentine Republic, stating the progress of the work in their fields; from CHARLES H. LOEHR, Esq., United States Consul at Laguayra, giving an interesting account of the distribution of Scriptures in that place; from Rev. RAYMOND MONSALVATGE, Carthagena, with encouraging statements as to the Bible and its work in that vicinity; from Rev. L. H. GULICK, M. D., Honolulu, with gratifying statements as to the reception of the new Hawaiian Bible, and as to the Scriptures in the Micronesian Islands; from Rev. Dr. REVEL, Florence, announcing the completion of the plates of the Italian Bible, DIODATI's version, as well as the printing, being the first edition of the Protestant Bible printed in Italy since the Reformation; from Rev. Dr. JACOBY, Bremen, showing steady advancement of the work in Germany, and from Rev. Dr. VAN DYCK, in regard to the electrotyping of the Arabic Scriptures in Beirut. Grants of books were made to the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; to the American Bible Union, for distribution by Baptist missionaries in Minnesota; to Marine Agent of New-York Bible Society, and also to the Brooklyn Bible Society, for distribution in vessels sailing to foreign ports; Spanish Bibles and Testaments for distribution in Western Mexico; Bibles for Bermuda, and many grants to auxiliaries at the South; with four volumes in raised letters for the blind. Appropriations of funds were made for printing and binding Scriptures in Florence, and in Natal Africa. The entire number of volumes granted is 2,034, and $3,000 in money for Bible work abroad. Rev. W. A. CHAMBERS was appointed agent for Northern Iowa. A Committee was appointed to draw up a memorial on the death of Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN.

The Act Creating a Board of Assistant Aldermen, &c.

Some of the newspapers have published what purported to be a copy of this act, but which was really a copy of the bill as it first passed the Assembly. A number of alterations of a most important character were made in the bill by the Senate, as will be seen by the following abstract of the law as it now stands:

Section 2 provides that the Aldermen now in office from the Aldermanic Districts having odd numerical designations, shall be appointed by the Mayor, and shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, 1870, and the Aldermen now in office shall hold their positions until the first Monday of January, 1870. There shall be elected at the charter election in 1869, and every two years thereafter, an Alderman in each Aldermanic District, and no Alderman shall be elected at the charter election in the year 1868.

Section 3 provides that there shall be an Assistant Alderman elected from each Assembly District. The Assistant Aldermen to be so elected shall be elected at the charter election to be held in the year 1868, to be chosen for the term of one year. At all subsequent elections for Assistant Aldermen, they shall be elected for the full term of two years.

Section 4 provides that the Board of Councilmen shall cease to exist after the first Monday of January, 1869.

The Aldermen elected from the districts having an odd numerical designation, who would have gone out of office this year, are, by the terms of the bill, continued in office for one year longer. Thereafter the whole Board will be elected for two years. Under the old law one-half of the members retired each year. The Councilmen are hereafter to be designated Assistant Aldermen. One is to be elected from each Assembly District at the next charter election for the term of one year. Thereafter they are are to be elected for two years. As there are at present twenty-one Assembly Districts, the Board of Assistant Aldermen for 1869 will consist of but that number of members.

The bill making these important changes in the organization of the Common Council has been carefully drawn, and its provisions are in accordance with a recent decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to the extension of the terms of office of the members of the Common Council. It is not at all likely that the bill will be contested.

The Gomez and de Conto Difficulty.

The case of IGNACIO GOMEZ, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua, against JOSE FERRER DE CONTO, editor of *La Cronista*, in this City, came before Commissioner GUTMAN yesterday. It was stated by the plaintiff's counsel, as evidence of the pugnacious tendencies of the defendant, that he had, a short time before, vituperated and assaulted Mr. CAMACHO, the Honduras Consul. Mr. RAFAEL POMBO, being called as a witness for plaintiff, stated that Mr. GOMEZ was dining with him one day at Delmonico's, when Mr. DE CONTO entered and sat at a table near by. After finishing dinner, himself and Mr. GOMEZ entered the coffee-room to smoke and were followed by Mr. DE CONTO, who at once addressed Mr. GOMEZ, and in the course of his remarks said that he could consider every word he had said to Mr. CAMACHO as being directed also to himself; the witness understood that some newspaper controversy had been going on between the plaintiff and Mr. CAMACHO and the defendant; he (the witness) placed his hand upon the shoulder of the latter, saying that he should not have chosen the present occasion for his demonstration; Mr. DE CONTO said he took the best opportunity he could find, and called Mr. GOMEZ and Mr. CAMACHO liars and imbeciles; Mr. GOMEZ retorted by saying that he himself was the same, when Mr. DE CONTO lifted his hand and said, "If you say that again, I will slap your face;" Mr. GOMEZ said "This is not the way to act among gentlemen," but witness did not hear him say, "You have your remedy," as was alleged at the last appearance before the Commissioner; DE CONTO then said he would "send some one" to the plaintiff.

The counsel for the defence had no witnesses ready, and the case was consequently adjourned to Monday next at 10 o'clock.

Removals in the Tax Commissioner's Office.

About forty employes of the Tax Commissioner's office were discharged yesterday morning, of whom several were immediately reappointed, together with several new employes. The discharges arose through a quarrel between Mr. CHAS. SPENCER and Mr. WALDO HUTCHINGS, two Republican leaders. Those turned out were friends of Mr. SPENCER, Daniel Conover, Henry Beeney, Samuel Blauvelt, Henry Jennings and Daniel Allen, (a brother of the Comptroller,) were reappointed, together with Thos. Mulligan, James McLaren and Charles Cooper, newly appointed. Mr. Ottiwell and Mr. Jacob Oakley were removed from the Department of the Board of Assessors, and Mr. E. Harrison Reed, Mr. Isaac Huntard and Mr. Sackett appointed there. Other changes may be expected to-morrow.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

AN EXPENSIVE NAP.

ROLAND H. BURNOP resides at No. 154 William-street, but he on Thursday night chose to sleep in the hallway of No. 86 Ann-street, during which slumber he was robbed of a silver watch which he carried in his pantaloons pocket. PATRICK J. BOYLE, of No. 51 Beekman-street, saw EDWIN PHILLIPS and an unknown confederate approach the sleeper, when PHILLIPS acted as "coverer" while the other committed the theft. Officer DEVIN, of the Second Ward Police, was given this clue, and he subsequently succeeded in arresting PHILLIPS. The prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, and fully committed for trial on the above statement of facts. The stolen property was, of course, not recovered.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.

Officer MARTINOT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arraigned MICHAEL FRAZIER, aged 16, and residing at No. 115 Mott-street, before the Magistrate to answer a charge of burglary. It appears that the liquor store of PATRICK BRENNAN, at No. 94 Baxter-street, was entered on the 9th ult., and $30 worth of lead pipe stolen therefrom. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and was held for trial. He was also accused by MICHAEL MCDONALD, of No. 144 Mott-street, of having, on the 10th ult., entered his place, and stolen $10 worth of lead pipe, and leaving behind him a screw wrench stolen from Mr. BRENNAN's store. To this a plea of guilty was also entered, and another commitment granted. The prisoner took the matter very coolly.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

In an affidavit made yesterday by Mrs. JEANNETTE BISHOP, of No. 18 Jane-street, it is stated that she had Mrs. SARAH A. REED employed in her house as a dressmaker. Being called out for a few moments, she left Mrs. REED in the room alone, and upon her return stayed until her employe left the house. Very soon afterward she discovered that a trunk and bureau in the room had been opened and a watch and chain and breastpin worth $200, together with $55 in money, had been stolen. She therefore caused the arrest of Mrs. REED, and the prisoner, upon being arraigned, declared her innocence in the most emphatic terms, saying she had no knowledge whatever of the missing articles. She was, however, held for trial at the General Sessions.

A PICKPOCKET.

HENRY ALLEN, riding in a Second-avenue car Thursday evening, sat next to an intoxicated person. FRANCIS G. BERGEN, the conductor, seeing ALLEN attempting to explore the vest pocket of the drunken man, caused him to be arrested. BERGEN making an affidavit to this effect. ALLEN was held in $500 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.

Officer MULDOON, of the Eighth Precinct, had occasion at an early hour yesterday morning to look after one EDWARD LANE somewhat particularly, which that individual so far failed to relish that he knocked the officer down and proceeded to kick him brutally. Other officers coming to the rescue, LANE was secured, and failing to obtain $1,000 bail for his appearance, was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The case of the Deputy Sheriff, charged with the shooting at the Broadway Theatre, was called again for examination, but was again postponed, ostensibly on account of the absence of the District-Attorney. This time the adjournment was to the 15th inst.

THE BOND ROBBERY.

The TIMES has stated the fact of the arrest of GEORGE BRYCE and HENRY WILMOT on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of $21,000 in United States bonds from THOMAS F. MORRIS, No. 7 Wall-street. Yesterday the prisoners were discharged from custody, there being no evidence against them.

A Case Cleared Up.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, under head of Police Courts, you report the arrest of ELLIOT JOHNSON, a boy 14 years of age, charged by Mrs. WILBUR, No. 60 West Thirty-third-street, with stealing a diamond pin valued at $75. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. WILBUR found the missing pin in her dress pocket, where she had herself placed it, instead of on the cushion, as she stated. By giving this a place in your valuable paper you will remove an apparent stain from the character of an honest boy. J. W. D.

No. 55 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music on the Mall, at the Park to-day, at 3½ P. M. The following is the programme:

Proem March.

1. Overture, Concert........Fitle
2. Glee, Sleep Gentle Lady........Bishop
3. Pot Pourri, Artist's Roving Life........Hamm

PART SECOND.

4. Lancers, Somebody's Luggage........Coate
5. Waltz, Ida........Dodworth
6. Grand selection, Simon Boccanegra........Verdi
7. Mazurka, La Violetta........Faust

PART THIRD.

8. Overture, Die Flucht nae der Schweiz........Kucken
9. March, The Mall........Dodworth
10. Selection, La vie Parisienne........Offenbach
11. Galop, Rock Spring........Dodworth

Finale—Union.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—From the monthly report of Fire Marshal BRACKETT, made to the Board of Police yesterday, it appears that during the month of August there were 71 fires, of which 19 were extinguished by the Police, 10 by the firemen on still alarms, and there were 6 false alarms. The total loss occasioned by these fires is estimated at $213,170, upon which there was an insurance of $447,649. HENRY G. WHEELER was arrested and held to bail by Justice MANSFIELD on a charge of setting fire to No. 172 Broome-street. CATHARINE HEYER, whose husband keeps a grocery at No. 144 Avenue C, was arrested on a charge of setting fire to those premises, and she was held to bail by Justice MANSFIELD. There were two other fires of incendiary origin affording no clue to the perpetrators.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night WM. NEELAN, of No. 549 Third-avenue, and aged 9 years, leaped from the Boston train on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street, when he sustained such injuries that death ensued at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

DROWNED.—JOHN CONNER, a boy residing with his parents at No. 28 Desbrosses-street, was accidentally drowned yesterday at Pier No. 49 North River. The remains were recovered, and Coroner KEENAN notified to hold an inquest.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning, ANN DALEY, aged 86, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly at No. 26 Spring-street. Coroner FLYNN will make inquiry regarding the cause of death.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER—INQUEST.—The inquest on Mrs. REILLY, supposed to have been drowned by her husband in the Hackensack River, a few days ago, was resumed on Thursday evening before Coroner WARREN and a jury at Bergen. ELICIA HEPBURN was the first witness sworn. She deposed that shortly before the death of Mrs. REILLY, the accused and his wife were in a boat on the river, abusing one another. JOHN TYSON swore that on Sunday evening he heard a hallooing on the bridge, and rowing his boat in that direction he saw the head of a woman in the water, but was not in time to save her. REILLY was on the bridge at the time. SUSAN WADSWORTH and another woman swore that REILLY and wife did not live on the most amicable terms, that he continually upbraided her with having improperly disposed of $600, and stated his determination to injure her. The inquest was adjourned to Monday next.

DEDICATION OF THE THIRD WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE, NEWARK.—The new Third Ward (Newark) school building was dedicated on Thursday afternoon. Gov. WARD, Mayor PEDDIE, and several School Commissioners and citizens were present. The men school furnishes accommodations for 324 grammar-school pupils and 500 primary scholars. The cost of lot and building was $53,000. DANIEL DODD, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the Education Board, duly presented the property to the President of the Board. At the presentation some appropriate remarks were made by several gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A Republican meeting was held last evening under the auspices of the Grant and Colfax Club of the Third Assembly District, at the Catholic Institute, Jersey City. In consequence of the rain, the audience was not as large as expected. Addresses were delivered by Hon. JAS. M. ASHLEY, Judge HALE and others, after which the meeting broke up.

ROBBERY.—On the 17th of last August a sum of $53 was stolen from JOHN GROSSER, by a man named CHARLES HONIG, who immediately decamped. Nothing had been heard of him until yesterday morning, when he returned to draw his pension as a veteran of the Indian war. He was arrested, confessed his guilt, and bailed for trial.

DEATH OF W. S. PENNINGTON.—Mr. WM. S. PENNINGTON, eldest son of the late Gov. PENNINGTON, died at Newark yesterday. The deceased had occupied the position of Secretary of Legation at Paris, during Mr. DAYTON's Ministry under President LINCOLN.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Officer DOWLING discovered on Thursday evening the door of LYONS' grocery store, Newark, open. On examination a noise was heard, and a man sprang out of the back door and escaped. Nothing was stolen.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Capt. H. S. SHAW, acting as Deputy to the Commander of Jersey State, organized a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Hoboken on Thursday evening. An effort is being made to start a Post in Hudson City.

SCHUETZENVEREIN.—At the last meeting of the Newark Schuetzenverein the following officers were elected: P. NENNINGER, President; F. REYNOLDS, Shooting Master; JACOB SCHMIDT, Secretary, and L. GRAEF, Treasurer.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ACQUISITION OF TITLE BY ALIENS—AGREEMENT TO CONVEY TITLE—COLOR OF TITLE.

Joseph Osterman et al. vs. Harvey Baldwin.—Appeal from the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court: Baldwin seeks the aid of a court of equity to enforce a trust upon real estate in the City of Galveston, acquired by assignment and purchase from the Galveston City Company. This Company—a corporation, created by law, with power to hold and sell real estate—were the owners in fee simple of the lots in controversy, and being unprepared to execute deeds in proper form, gave, at the instance of Baldwin, certificates of purchase to Jas. S. Holman, as his trustee, which obliged the Company to execute proper conveyances, so soon as they were prepared to do so. Holman and the Company do not deny Baldwin's equities, but the defendants who have appealed claim title to the lots by virtue of a fi. fa. against Holman, and insist that Baldwin can have no relief, as he was, at the time of the transaction, an alien to the Republic of Texas, and prohibited from acquiring title to land there. If these defences fail, they claim the suit is barred by the statute of limitations. It is true, when the purchases were made by Baldwin, Texas was a foreign country with a constitution forbidding aliens to hold real estate; but the defendants cannot object on that ground. Until office found, Baldwin was competent to hold land against third parties. No one has any right to complain in a collateral proceeding, if the Sovereign does not enforce his prerogative. This Court, in Cross *vs.* De Valle, 1 Wall, say: "That an alien may take by deed or devise, and hold against any one but the Sovereign, until office found, is a familiar principle of law which it requires no citations of authority to establish." Even if the defendants could have made this objection, while the Republic of Texas existed, they cannot make it now, because, when Texas was admitted into the Union, the alienage of Baldwin was determined. His present *status* is that of a person naturalized, and that naturalization has a retroactive effect, so as to be deemed a waiver of all liability to forfeiture, and a confirmation of his former title. (Jackson *vs.* Beach, 1 John, case 401.) It is insisted the legal title to the lots in controversy is in Holman, by deed from the Galveston City Company, and if so that the execution against Holman was properly levied on them, and they were rightfully sold. There is evidence tending to show a deed to Holman, but it falls short of proving it. It is almost certain a deed was never made, and quite certain, if made, it was never delivered. Holman, who ought to know, has no recollection about it, and he is fortified by Edmunds, (the active agent in hunting up property to levy on,) who swears the books of the Company were examined and did not show the making of the deed—a matter deemed of importance by him and his attorney. The deed is not produced, is not recorded; the directors who must have executed it are not called, and its existence is but a matter of conjecture. Even if made and delivered, it cannot help the title of the defendants, for the sheriff sold with express notice of Baldwin's rights, and his intention to inforce them, and no one who bought can be considered an innocent purchaser for value. If Holman had the bare, actual real title, without any beneficial interest in the property sold, and no possession, nothing passed by the sale. A purchaser at a sheriff's sale buys precisely the interest which the debtor has in the property sold, and takes subject to all outstanding equities. But no deed was in fact made, and the legal title is still in the Galveston City Company. If in equity Baldwin is entitled to have that title conveyed to him, the defence in this case must fail, unless the plea of the statute of limitations can be successfully maintained. It is proven, beyond dispute, that Baldwin purchased the lots and paid the money for them, and that Holman had no interest in them. It is equal in proof that Holman agreed to hold them in trust for Baldwin—the object being to place them in the hands of a citizen of Texas, who could pay taxes and protect them. The trust thus created is an express trust—not one resulting by implication of law—proved, it is true, by parole, but equally efficacious for the purposes of this suit, as if in writing. The declaration of an express trust, under the statute of frauds of 29 Charles 2, was required to be in writing, and could not be proved by oral testimony. But the Courts in Texas hold that trusts are not embraced in their statute of frauds, and that a trust may be proven as at common law, by parole evidence. (Miller *vs.* Thacker, 9 Texas 484.) The equitable title is, therefore, in Baldwin, and there is no reason why he should not have the legal title also, unless his rights are cut off by the statute of limitations. The defendants claim that they have possessed the land peaceably for more than three years, under title, or color of title, derived from the sovereign authority, thus claiming the benefit of the 15th section of the act of limitations of Texas. (Hartley's Digest, act 2,391.) But this claim is unavailing, because one link in "the chain of transfer," from the Government down to the defendants, is broken. There is no conveyance from the City Company to Holman. A "consecutive chain of transfer" is required by the statute, and the writing possessed by Holman is not in any legal cause a link in that chain. It does not purport to convey title. It is nothing more than a declaration by the Company of the purchase of the lots, the payment of the money and the intention to make deeds, when prepared to do so. If this writing, upon its face, professed to pass title, but failed to do it, either because the City Company had no title, or, for want of proper execution, it could be used as color of title. But an agreement to convey title at some future period is not color of title within the meaning of the law. The Supreme Court of Texas has decided the precise question here presented. That learned Court, in discussing this subject in Thompson *vs.* Cragg, 24 Texas, say: Nor can there be color of title, as defined by the statute, when there is a complete hiatus in the claim. Color of title differs from title only in externals. The substance of both is the same. Were this not so, if color of title were something intrinsically and substantially less, or weaker than title, then the wisdom of the Legislature could not be vindicated in applying the same period of limitation to a possession supported by the one as is applied to a possession supported by the other.

The foregoing views dispose of all the material questions in this case, and the decree of the Court below is affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 4.

By Judge Jones.

Gregory *vs.* Gregory; motion denied, without costs, and without prejudice to renew after the referee has reported.

Weller *vs.* Levy; motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice. See opinion.

Davis *vs.* Clyde; my memorandum must be submitted.

Gardner *vs.* Stewart; order granted.

Holsignee *vs.* The Corn Exchange Bank; motion denied, without costs; papers in the Clerk's office.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 4.

By Judge Barnard.

Harriet E. Fisher *vs.* Wm. L. Fisher; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 4, 1868.

$25,000 5-20s, C. '64.... 109⅜	500 N. Y. Cen.... 126⅝
7,000 U.S.5-20s, C, '67.... 108⅝	500 do....b60 126⅝
150,000 do.... 108⅝	100 Erie R.... 47
6,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '68 108⅝	500 do.... 46⅞
5,000 N. Y. 7s, Bounty Loan....R 108	100 do....s10 46⅝
3,000 Brook, 6s, W. L. 96	50 do.... 47⅛
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s., new.... 65	30 do.... 46⅞
2,000 do.... 65¼	25 do....2d call 48⅛
82,000 do.... 65½	200 do.... 46½
10,000 do....2d call 65⅝	250 Hud. R. R.... 140
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c 2d call 66⅝	200 do....s60 139¾
1,000 N. Car. 6s, new 72½	200 Mich. S. & N. I.... 85⅝
10,000 Missouri S. 6s.... 92⅞	5 Illinois Cen.... 146
1,000 Erie 3d Mort.... 96	800 Clev. & Pitts.... 87
5,000 Gt. W. 2d M.... 77¼	30 do.... 87½
2,000 P., F.W. & C.1st 104½	400 Ch. & N. W., bet. call.... 85
1,000 P.,Ft.W.& C. 2d. 98	300 Chi. & N.W. Pf.... 84⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.... 102	300 do.... 85
2,000 C. & G.E 1st.... 78½	63 do.... 84¾
3,000 Mor. & Es.2d M. 88⅝	200 Clev. & Tol. R.... 102⅛
3,000 Mil.&St.P. 7 3-10 Con.... 97	200 do.... 102
2,000 Chic.&R.I.1stM. 100	200 do.... 101⅞
40 Am. Ex. Bank.... 120	200 Chi. & R. I.... 102⅜
19 Cent. National.... 108	200 do....2d call 102⅜
6 Atlantic Bank.... 103	200 do.... 102⅛
200 Canton Co.... 46¼	50 M. & St. P. R.... 80
30 Del. & H. C.... 128	200 do....2d call 79¼
400 Pacific Mail.... 102	100 Mil. & St. P.Pf.... 85⅝
100 West. U. Tel.... 34½	300 Tol., W. & W.... 53¾
100 Quick. Min.... 21	200 do.... 53⅜
100 Mariposa Min. bet. call.... 3½	100 P., F. W. & C.... 108⅛
100 Adams Ex.... 49½	200 do.... 108⅛
100 U. S. Ex....2d call 43½	500 Ohio & M. R.... 29½
125 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 26	1000 do.... 29⅝
100 Mer. U. Ex.... 21⅝	10 Chic. & Alton R. 141
60 do....2d call 22	50 C. C. Cin. & Ind. 2d call.... 82
	100 Dubuque & S.C.... 80⅛
	100 Clev. P. & Ash. R. 2d call.... 10

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.... 114	1,000 Erie 3d Mort.... 69
22,000 5-20s, C, '62.... 113⅛	1,000 P., F.W. & C.2d. 97
19,000 U.S. 5-20s, R. '62.... 108⅝	100 West. U. Tel.... 34⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.R., '65, new.... 108	55 Amer. Ex.... 44½
50,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64.... 109⅜	1 do.... 41½
55,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65.... 111⅝	10 do.... 44
20,400 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.... 105	1000 U. S. Ex.... 44
500,000 U.S.5-20s, C., '65, new.... 108⅜	600 N. Y. Cen.... 126⅛
27,000 5-20s, C, '67.... 108⅝	50 do.... 126⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.... 103⅝	200 Erie R.... 46⅜
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new bet. call.... 72	100 do.... 46⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s. ex. c.... 66½	400 Reading R.... 92⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s. new.... 65⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.... 87
10,000 do.... 65⅝	200 Chi. & N. W.... 85⅛
10,000 do....bet. call 66⅛	200 Chi. & N.W.Pf.... 85⅛
30,000 Va. St. 6s, new.... 52⅛	400 Cl. & Tol.... 102
5,000 do.... 53	100 Tol., W. & W.... 53⅜
	100 do.... 53⅛
	200 P., F. W. & C.... 108⅛
	5 do.... 100
	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. bet. call.... 85⅛
	30 Chi. & Alt.Pf.... 144
	200 Clev., P. & Ash. R. 100
	19 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R. 81

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000 Tenn.St.6s.new 64⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.... 29⅜
200 Adams Ex.... 49⅝	300 M. So. & N. I.... 85⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex.... 22	100 do.... 85½
100 do.... 21½	100 Clev. & Pitts.... 87⅝
200 Pacific Mail.... 102⅛	200 Clev. & Tol.... 102⅛
100 W. U. Tel.... 34	400 do.... 102⅛
100 do....b30 34⅛	200 do....s30 102
1100 Erie R.... 46⅞	800 Chic., R. I. & P.... 102⅜
200 do....b10 46⅞	800 do.... 102⅝
100 do....s5 46⅞	1000 do....s10 102
900 do....s3 46⅝	100 do....s3 102
300 do....c 46½	200 do....s3 102⅛
100 N. Y. Cen.... 126⅝	100 Chi. & N.W. R.... 84⅞
1200 Reading R.... 92⅛	100 do.... 84⅞
280 Tol.. W. & W.... 53⅞	200 do.... 84⅞
100 M. & St. P....b60 80	200 Chi. & N. W. P.... 84⅞
200 do.... 79⅛	800 do.... 84⅞
100 P., Ft.W. & C.... 108⅝	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn St 6s.new 65⅛	100 T., W. & W.... 53⅞
40 Amer. Ex....s10 43	100 Ohio & M....s3 29⅜
5 do.... 42½	200 M. S. & N. I.... 85⅜
100 Adams Ex.... 49¼	100 do....s10 85⅜
100 do.... 49	200 Clev. & Tol.... 101⅞
100 Pacific Mail....b30 102	1200 Cleve. & Pitts.... 87
100 do.... 101⅞	400 do.... 87¼
100 West. U. Tel.... 34½	200 do....c 87
500 N. Y. Cen. R.... 126⅝	200 do....s30 86⅞
200 Erie R....b3 46½	400 Chi., R. I. & P.... 102⅛
200 do.... 46⅝	200 do.... 102⅛
400 Reading R.... 91⅞	200 do.... 102⅛
400 do.... 92	200 Chi. & N. W.... 85⅝
100 B. & B. Assoc'tion. 107	100 do....s3 85
400 P., F. W. & C.... 108¼	100 Chic. & N.W. Pf.... 85
100 do.... 108⅛	100 do....s15 85
100 do....s15 108	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 66½	100 P., Ft. W. & C.... 108⅛
100 N. Y. Cen R.... 126⅛	100 O. & Miss. R.... 29⅜
200 Erie R.... 46⅞	100 Cleve. & Pitts.... 87⅜
200 Reading R.... 92⅛	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf.... 85⅜
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 86	

FRIDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day denote a little more steadiness to the market than at the close of business last night. The early sales were at 143⅞@143⅞ ₰ cent., but the price subsequently advanced to 144 ₰ cent., and so left off at the regular closing of the Gold Room at 3 o'clock P. M. The Cash Gold was rather less abundant than yesterday, and balances were carried over at 2 ₰ cent. per annum interest on the Currency advanced upon them. The conflicting views of the speculators of the Room, in regard to the future of the market, are quite wide apart. Offers were made to-day by parties who believe that Gold will decline, as the season for exporting Cotton advances, to deliver Gold on the 1st of November 1 ₰ cent. below the current quotation, or to pay 1 ₰ cent. for the use of Gold until that date, free of interest to the lender on the Currency advanced. It may be that the favorable result of the Presidential canvass for GRANT and COLFAX is taken into account by these parties. On the other hand, wagers were made this forenoon that the price of Gold will not fall below 143½ in all the month of September. This fact, if at all significant, would indicate a steady, if not a higher, market for the next four weeks.

In the Foreign Exchanges the rate on London continued with Messrs. BROWN at 109¼ ₰ cent., although some other of the standard drawers declined to draw under 109⅜ ₰ cent. While the market has a firm look, there are no signs of an advance to the Specie shipping point, and the small shipments of this, as of last week, are confined to Gold and Silver bars from California.

A few of the large Banks are sending Currency to the West this week, but the amounts are not sufficient to influence the Money market, which to the Brokers continues very easy from 3 to 5 ₰ cent. per annum. At Bank the rates are scarcely so cheap as on the Street, where heavy Foreign balances are offered on temporary loan at 3@4 ₰ cent. Prime Discounts, of short date, range 6@7 ₰ cent., and 30@60-day loans upon Stock collateral take the under range of 5@7 ₰ cent. Most of our Money-lenders, acting upon the experience of the past two or three Fall seasons, show a decided preference for loans on demand, even at the cheaper rates of the market.

The Stock Exchange was firm on the Public Funds and the Border State Bonds to-day, and from ½ to 1 ₰ cent. lower on the Railway Shares. The last-named continued to be influenced by the circumstance of large realizations on yesterday's free market. This was especially the case on the Western Roads, led by Chicago and Rock Island. The New-York Roads and Reading were correspondingly weak, and the transactions in Erie quite large, between 47@46¼ ₰ cent. The bearish feeling on the general list was somewhat conspicuous, but the result at the late Boards was a dull, rather than weaker market. The sales of Reading were pressed down to 91½ ₰ cent., but recovered to 92⅛@92¼ ₰ cent. on the telegraphic report from Philadelphia that the Coal tonnage of the week reaches the large figure of 103,000 tons.

At and after the late Boards the general market at the Stock Exchange was steadier than in the forenoon, with exceptions to decided firmness in the Border State Bonds. The advance in new Tennessees continued from yesterday, and 66@66½ ₰ cent. was paid at the 2:30 P. M. Board. After the Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	108⅝
American Gold Coin	143⅞	144
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅞	66½
Virginia Bonds, old	53½	54
Missouri Bonds	92¼	92¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	72¼	72½
New-York Central	126⅞	126⅜
Erie Railway	46⅞	46⅜
Reading Railway	92⅛	92¼
Chicago and Rock Island	102½	102⅛
Northwest Common	85⅛	85⅛
Northwest Preferred	85⅛	85⅜
Michigan Southern	85⅜	85⅜
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅜	108⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅜	87
Pacific Mail Company	102	101⅞
St. Paul Preferred	85⅞	86¼
St. Paul Common	79½	80

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₰ cent. reg., 1881....113⅝	5-20 coup., 1867....108⅝
500 & 1,000, '81....114	5-20 coup., 1868....10[illegible]
5-20 reg., 1862....108⅜	5 ₰ cent. reg., 1874....114⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....113½	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1874....118
5-20 reg., 1864....108¼	10-40 reg....103
500 & 1,000, 1864....109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000....105
5-20 500 & 100....111⅜	3s Currency....100⅛
5-20 coup., 1865, new is..108⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L....108	Virginia 6s., ex c....54
N. Y. Coupon B'y L....108	Virginia 6s., new bonds 53
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881....101	Georgia 6s....80
Kentucky 6s....100	Georgia 7s. new bonds 90⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft.1862.. 99⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons....72⅜
Illinois 6s. c.'79 aft.1865 98⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds....72
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870. 99½	Missouri 6s....92⅛
Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873.. 95	Louisiana 6s....60
Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex c.. 66½	California 7s....132⅛
Tennessee 6 ₰ c. n. bds 66	Connecticut 6s....100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....140	Irving....113
Merchants'....124	Metropolitan....139
Mechanics'....129	Grocers'....110
America....140	East River....100
Phenix....107	Nassau....107
North River....108	Corn Exchange....129
Tradesmen's....143	Marine....150
Seventh Ward....112	Atlantic....104
Commerce....121	Park....145
Ocean....108	Manuf's & Merch'ts....100⅛
American Exchange.119⅛	Central National....108
Bank of N. America.108	First National....215
Hanover....115	Oriental....135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.1883....95	Gal. & Chi. Ex....101
Erie 1st M. Ex....104	Chi & R. I. 1st M....100
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883....96	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s....94⅛
Buff..N.Y.& Erie.1st'77 92½	Morris & Essex 2d M....88
Hud.R.7s.1st M..'69-70.100½	Clev. & Tol. S F....100
Harlem 1st M....102	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M....101
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ₰c.100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M....101
Alton & T. H. 1st M....94	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.104⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc 82½	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M. 97
Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv....91½	Cleve. & P. 3d M....87⅛
Con. 7 ₰ cent. ex bds....88	Cleve. & P. 4th M....76
Han. & St. Jo. conv....90	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.100
Del. L. & W. 2d M....99	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. 75
Tol. & W. 1st M....91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....95⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext....91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.8s.102
Tol. & W. 2d Mort....83½	Mil. & St.Paul 1st 7 3-10. 95
Tol. & W. Equip. bds....73	Chic. & Mil. 1st M....89
Gt. Western 1st M. '68.104	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M....78
Gt. Western 2d M. '93..77½	

Mr. GEORGE HALL, whose decease, at the advanced age of fourscore years, was announced by telegraph from Norwich, Conn., this morning, retired from active business in Savannah, Ga., with an ample fortune very many years ago. He was one of a very remarkable set of wealthy, but unobtrusive, bachelor boarders at the Astor House in this City, who, for twenty or twenty-five years, (some of them for thirty years,) occupied the same seats at the ordinary of the Hotel, until death has left but two or three of their number to recount the associations of the past.

The day's business at the office of the As-

sistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,114,401 19; for Customs, $433,000; Gold Notes, $63,000. Total payments, $1,286,720 27; balance, $87,812,120 87.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,362,700. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,540	$607,715	989	$361,783	1,553	$593,881
Man. of Cotton	779	218,542	230	61,174	196	60,312
Man. of Silk	688	531,808	72	89,768	178	197,063
Man. of Flax	857	220,502	361	97,217	360	97,423
Miscellaneous	332	148,170	52	26,021	722	41,805
Totals	4,171	$1,726,737	1,704	$635,963	2,989	$990,484
		635,963				1,726,737
Total entered		$2,362,700	Total marketed			$2,717,221

Referring to the progress of the Pacific Railroad, the San Francisco *Bulletin*, of Aug. 20, says:

"The Central Pacific Railroad is completed to a point 368 miles east of Sacramento, and nearly 400 miles from San Francisco. On the 19th instant, over six miles of track were laid. This beats the best work ever done on the Union Pacific, and we are promised that seven miles shall be laid in one day, if necessary to keep the palm for the California Company. Probably at least eight or ten miles of track per day is now being regularly laid by the two companies. Eight days ago, about 717 miles remained to be built between the termini of the Central and Union Pacific. If only six miles of track per day has been laid, this distance is reduced to 669 miles."

The New-Orleans *Price Current* of Aug. 31 gives the following statistics of the receipts from the interior in the year ending on the 31st August:

Articles.	1867-8.	1866-7.	Increase over 1866-7.	Decrease from 1866-7.
Apples, bbls	51,013	86,334	....	35,321
Bacon, asst., casks &c.	23,361	35,688	....	12,327
Bacon, bbls and bxs.	4,310	5,231	....	921
Bacon, Hams, hhds.	15,168	25,263	....	10,095
Bacon, in bulk, lbs.	....	97,000	....	97,000
Bagging, pcs	7,999	6,847	1,152	....
Bale Rope, coils	3,310	25,193	....	21,883
Beans, bbls	2,539	3,825	....	1,286
Butter, kegs	16,878	23,720	....	6,842
Butter, bbls	102	372	....	270
Bran, sacks	143,139	217,168	....	74,029
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	11,871	8,398	3,473	....
Beef, dried, lbs	1,290	5,750	....	4,460
Cotton, bales	668,395	780,490	....	112,095
Corn in ears, bbls	9,093	296	8,797	....
Corn, shelled, sacks	1,610,642	2,709,625	....	1,098,983
Cotton Seed, sacks	239,118	177,352	61,766	....
Cheese, bxs	35,994	65,067	....	29,073
Candles, bxs	61,026	71,737	....	10,711
Coal, Western, bbls	560,000	3,123,510	....	2,563,510
Drd. Apples, &c., bbls	2,363	1,506	857	....
Flaxseed, tcs	100	84	16	....
Flour, bbls	868,068	922,125	....	55,057
Feathers, bags	162	405	....	243
Glassware, bxs	13,022	16,435	....	3,343
Hemp, bales	124	1,220	....	1,096
Hides	196,163	106,975	89,188	....
Hay, bales	146,939	148,546	....	1,607
Iron, Pig, tons	4,317	3,060	1,257	....
Leather, bundles	4,606	7,686	....	3,020
Lard, tcs. and bbls	29,387	32,377	....	3,010
Lard, kegs	43,024	48,758	....	5,734
Lime, western, bbls	77,079	62,697	14,382	....
Lead, pigs	316	504	....	188
Lead, bar, kegs	1,926	514	1,412	....
Molasses, bbls	67,050	58,747	8,303	....
Oats, bbls. and sacks	374,691	576,567	....	201,876
Onions, bbls	5,241	26,640	....	21,399
Oil, lard, bbls	148	386	....	238
Potatoes, bbls	159,804	221,742	....	62,408
Pork, tcs. and bbls	142,985	159,519	....	18,534
Pork, hhds	953	1,168	....	215
Pork in bulk, lbs	708,010	948,350	....	240,040
Porter and ale, bbls	15,019	22,938	....	7,209
Packing Yarn, reels	318	1,026	....	708
Skins, deers, packs	876	114	....	762
Shot, kegs	2,188	1,983	....	1,107
Sugar, hhds	37,745	35,524	....	779
Sugar, bbls	616	757	....	141
Soap, bxs	3,492	6,069	....	2,577
Shingles, M	4,495	3,115	1,380	....
Staves, M	2,353	2,790	....	434
Tallow, bbls	998	638	360	....
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	15,304	11,903	3,404	....
Tobacco, chew., bxs	36,802	30,330	6,472	....
Twine, bundles	3,714	2,404	1,370	....
Whisky, bbls	10,780	37,590	....	26,810
Wheat, bbls. and sacks	34,601	505	34,096	....

And of the Cotton trade of the port for the same year, it gives the following exhibit:

The following shows the entire movement of the year:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Exports.
September	8,042	5,250	6,875
October	31,566	26,750	11,584
November	90,082	67,000	43,475
December	147,614	124,000	119,200
January	109,375	121,000	127,882
February	122,598	127,000	109,714
March	92,458	120,000	122,381
April	41,773	52,600	61,402
May	8,800	26,500	47,195
June	3,234	12,000	19,632
July	3,317	4,500	10,346
August	1,517	900	2,006
Add diff. in Stock	8,019		
Total	668,395	687,500	681,692
Total 1866-7	780,490	854,250	867,816

In glancing over the above details it will be observed that the market opened in September at 24½c.@25c. for Low Middling, and after a pretty regular decline during the ensuing four months, fell by the 31st of December to 14½c., which was its lowest point; that it then took a favorable turn, and continued moving upward until near the end of May, when Low Middling touched 31½c.@32c., which was its highest point; and that then it suffered an unfavorable reaction; Low Middling declining by the close of May to 27½c.@28c., fluctuating in June from 28½c.@29c. at its commencement to 25½c.@26c. on the 15th, and 28c. at the close, rising in July to 31c. @31½c., but closing at 27c.@28c., and after some weakness during the early part of the past month, ruling yesterday at 26c.@26½c.

The first receipts of new crop consisted of two bales on the 10th of August, one of which, from False River, Point Coupee, was well ginned, of good color and staple, and classed Strict Low Middling; and the other from the plantation in Mississippi owned before the war by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and now worked by his former slaves for its present proprietor, Mr. JOSEPH DAVIS, was badly ginned, damp from being picked in rainy weather, and classed Good Ordinary. This was nine days earlier than the first receipts last year. The receipts of new crop to date are 476 bales, against 19 to the corresponding date last year, and 123 the year before.

Table showing the total product of Cotton, with the receipts at New-Orleans and the total crop of each year.

	Total Crop. Bales.	Rec. at N. O. Bales.	Average Price Cts. ℔ lb
1858-59	3,851,481	1,774,298	11½
1859-60	4,675,770	2,255,448	10⅝
1860-61	3,699,926	1,849,312	11
1861-62	}	38,880	10
1862-63	} *3,900,000	22,078	55⅝
1863-64	}	131,044	85
1864-65	500,000	271,015	68¼
1865-66 estimate	800,000	787,386	39¼
1866-67	1,951,988	780,490	27 4-5
1867-68 estimate	2,375,000	668,395	22½

* These figures include, as near as possible, only Cotton which really came to market, or was taken for home consumption.

Season.	Receipts at New-Orleans.	Aver. price per bale.	Total Value.
1856-57	1,513,237	$57 00	$86,255,079
1857-58	1,678,616	52 50	88,127,340
1858-59	1,774,298	53 00	92,037,794
1859-60	2,255,448	48 50	99,389,228
1860-61	1,849,312	50 00	92,465,600
1861-62	38,880	45 00	1,769,040
1862-63	22,078	231 32	5,107,082
1863-64	131,044	356 20	46,677,872
1864-65	271,015	270 54	73,320,398
1865-66	787,386	178 20	140,312,185
1866-67	780,490	125 10	97,639,290
1867-68	668,395	102 50	68,510,487
Total 12 years.	11,770,279		$901,617,401

Date of Receipt of First Bale.	Receipts new crop to Sept. 1.	Total Receipts at New-Orleans.	Total Crop.
1856—July 15	1,166	1856-57..1,513,247	2,939,519
1857—Aug. 15	33	1857-58..1,678,616	3,113,962
1858—July 25	4,834	1858-59..1,774,298	3,851,481
1859—July 28	9,658	1859-60..2,255,448	4,675,770
1860—July 5	36,670	1860-61..1,849,312	3,699,926
1861—Aug. 11	61	1861-62..38,880	
1862—	....	1862-63..22,078	*3,900,000
1863—Sept. 7	....	1863-64..131,044	
1864—Aug. 14	12	1864-65..271,015	500,000
1865—Aug. 11	22	1865-66..787,386	†800,000
1866—Aug. 7	123	1866-67..780,490	1,951,988
1867—Aug. 15	19	1867-68..668,395	2,375,000
1868—Aug. 16	476		†Estimate.

Our General Cotton Table shows the receipts at the various ports up to the latest dates to be 2,129,707 bales, but the actual crop of the past season, without including the quantity consumed in Southern manufactories, must considerably exceed that amount. We have not at this early period, the complete data which would authorize us in naming the actual amount of the crop of the past season, but the following memoranda will, however, enable our readers to make very close approximate estimates.

Receipts as per General Table	2,129,707 bales.
Receipts at Cincinnati	135,530 bales.
Receipts at Louisville	152,017 bales.
Receipts at St. Louis	8,900 bales.
Receipts at Cairo, forward over Illinois, C. R. R.	13,595 bales.
Receipts at Evansville	27,503 bales.
Receipts at Parkersburg, Wheeling, Pittsburg, direct from the South, estimated	17,000 bales.
	2,484,252 bales.
From which deduct overland receipts at N. Y. 100,000; Shipments from Louisville to Cincinnati and previously counted 71,000	—171,000
	2,313,253

As to the growing crop it is yet too early in the season to arrive at any definite conclusions. There is as usual at this season great diversity of opinion on the subject. While it is conceded that there was at least ten per cent. less in acreage planted it is also believed that the yield will be proportionately much larger, owing to the generally favorable character of the weather, in the sections of the country tributary to our port, and to the fact that the laborers in the fields have complied more strictly with their engagements than was the case last year. The stands, we learn, were almost universally good all over the country, but when the plants were pretty well grown a drought set in, which materially injured the crops on the uplands, and this was followed by such copious and continued rains as caused very serious damage on the rich alluvial lands on our large water courses. The rains and cool weather brought out the cotton worm, and latterly the boll worm, also, both of which have done much harm, but the most serious damage sustained so far, however, has been from the shedding of forms and bolls, particularly of the lower growth caused by the protracted rains and the absence of a sunny, genial atmosphere. Without referring to the extreme estimates of many parties, we may state that the estimates of the growing crop range from 2,250,000 to 2,500,000 bales. These estimates are, of course, merely conjectural, and will depend for their fulfillment entirely upon the character of the weather from this time forward. Dry, sunny weather would have the effect of increasing the yield considerably, while rains, and a cloudy sky, so favorable for the devastating worms, or September storms or early frosts, would curtail it largely.

Of the sugar crop of Louisiana, the *Price Current* says:

The following gives the details of the several parishes:

CROPS IN HOGSHEADS.

Parishes.	1861-2.	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.
Orleans and St. Bernard	8,430	387	1,024	1,211	{192 / 1,052}
Plaquemines	22,433	2,301	4,217	6,509	5,845
Terrebonne	28,839	426	1,474	4,191	8,990
Assumption	37,766	881	1,391	5,929	5,669
Lafourche Int	28,781	118	407	3,150	3,469
Ascension	30,721	1,285	1,839	2,709	2,629
Iberville	41,922	429	420	2,158	1,814
Jefferson	11,086	303	704	2,067	1,270
St. James	34,224	262	965	4,795	2,869
St. Charles	18,191	73	21	1,466	1,768
St. John Baptist	18,843	43	386	1,275	2,448
Rapides	19,571	...	195	...	1,234
Pointe Coupee	22,665	4	60	...	10
W. Baton Rouge	24,697	35	60	125	111
E. Baton Rouge	10,049	60	...	388	287
St. Mary	48,799	61	...	560	2,560
St. Martin	16,088	..	150	98	292
St. Landry	7,983	...	...	...	4
Vermillion	907	...	...	75	70
Lafayette	1,348	...	...	...	35
Avoyelles	6,121	...	...	...	9
W. Feliciana	5,712	...	...	...	...
E. Feliciana	716	...	...	...	...
Cistern bottoms of 389,264 hhds. at an estimate of 3 ℔ cent	11,677	...	...	...	...
Scattering crops of which we h've no ret'rns	746	...	...	2,223	...
Total crops	459,410	6,688	14,709	39,000	37,647

The statistics for 1866-7 and 1865-6 were carefully collected by our senior editor from personal application to consignees and planters, or from correspondence when he could not obtain an interview with them in town. They are believed to be substantially correct, as far as they go, but do not pretend to absolute fullness or accuracy. Those for the past year are from the records in the United States Assessor's office, and were furnished by Mr. P. F. HERWIG, Assessor for the First Collection District, and Judge JAMES H. VEAZIE, Assessor for the Second District. In scrutinizing the above details it will be observed that the banner parish, St. Mary's, which produced 48,799 hogsheads in 1861-2, returned none in 1865-6, only 560 hogsheads in 1866-7, and 2,560 in 1867-8. Nothing could suggest more startling ideas of the ravages of war in that unfortunate district. Its fertile lands offer paramount advantages for the cultivation of sugar, which will not be neglected by its persevering people, as soon as they can command the requisite capital for the resumption of their former industry.

The shipments by sea for the entire year comprise 2,672 hhds. and 577 bbls., 779 hhds. and 61 bbls. of which were to Atlantic ports, against 458 hhds. and 57 bbls. last year, the residue including 1,086 hhds. and 307 bbls. to Texas.

The following gives the monthly sales and receipts compared with last year and the year before:

	RECEIPTS. 1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.	SALES. 1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.
September	701	221	178	950	100	111
October	1,635	92	107	1,600	200	136
November	1,258	4,196	2,599	900	3,450	2,100
December	2,806	13,977	14,122	2,500	11,000	13,000
January	4,324	11,092	13,798	4,750	14,000	13,000
February	3,011	4,617	4,797	2,850	6,400	5,000
March	1,890	1,520	1,758	1,500	2,000	1,000
April	648	685	226	600	1,200	400
May	974	282	66	575	600	200
June	910	164	74	350	500	100
July	175	26	4	200	200	75
August	35	42	20	40	100	88
Totals	17,895	38,524	37,745	16,215	39,700	35,200

The general course of prices is indicated by the following table exhibiting the highest and lowest points in each month for Fair to Fully Fair on the levee, and also the average price for the same grades.

1867-68.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
September	— @15¼	15¼@15¼	— @15¼
October	16 @16¾	15½@—	— @16
November	— @14¾	10½@11½	— @12¾
December	12¾@13	11¾@12½	— @12½
January	13 @13¾	12½@12¾	— @12
February	— @15	13¼@13¾	— @14
March	14½@14¾	14½@—	— @14¾
April	— @13¾	13 @—	— @13¾
May	— @14½	— @14½	— @14½
June	— @14½	— @14½	— @14½
July	— @14½	— @13¾	— @13¾
August	13¾@—	13¾@—	— @13¾

The price of the entire crop may be set down at 14c. ℔ lb., against 12½c. in 1866-67, and 14c. in 1865-66. At this average, and estimating the hhd. at 1,100 lbs., the value of the 37,868 hhds. received here during the past year is $5,831,672, against $5,317,812 in currency for 38,675 hhds. last year, and $2,847,442 for 18,079 hhds. in the previous year.

To show the general progress and value of the culture we have compiled from our records the annexed statement of the sugar crops of Louisiana since 1828, giving the details of the past thirty-four years. Up to 1848 the product was estimated in hogsheads of 1,000 pounds, which was presumed to be the average weight, but for the crops since that date up to 1861, inclusive, we have taken the figures of Mr. P. A. CHAMPOMIER, as we find them in his annual statements. The returns since that date are composed of the receipts at this port without regard to growth in 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and the actual crops for 1866 and 1867. In estimating the value, in the table below, we assume 1,100 pounds per hogshead as the average weight since 1848.

Year.	TOTAL Hhds.	CROP Pounds.	Av. price ℔ hhd.	Total Value.
1828 to 1833	281,000	281,000,000		
1834	100,000	100,000,000	$60 00	$6,000,000
1835	30,000	30,000,000	90 00	2,700,000
1836	70,000	70,000,000	60 00	4,200,000
1837	65,000	65,000,000	62 50	4,062,500
1838	70,000	70,000,000	62 50	4,375,000
1839	115,000	115,000,000	50 00	5,750,000
1840	87,000	87,000,000	55 00	4,785,000
1841	90,000	90,000,000	40 00	3,600,000
1842	140,000	140,000,000	42 50	4,750,000
1843	100,000	100,000,000	60 00	6,000,000
1844	200,000	200,000,000	45 00	9,000,000
1845	186,650	186,650,000	55 00	10,265,750
1846	140,000	140,000,000	70 00	9,800,000
1847	240,000	240,000,000	40 00	9,600,000
1848	220,000	220,000,000	40 00	8,800,000
1849	247,923	269,769,000	50 00	12,396,150
1850	211,303	231,194,000	60 00	12,678,180
1851	236,547	257,138,000	50 00	11,827,350
1852	321,931	368,129,000	48 00	15,452,688
1853	449,324	495,156,000	35 00	15,726,340
1854	346,635	385,726,000	52 00	18,025,020
1855	231,427	254,569,000	70 00	16,199,890
1856	73,976	81,373,000	110 00	8,137,060
1857	279,697	307,666,700	64 00	17,900,890
1858	362,296	414,796,000	69 00	24,998,424
1859	221,840	255,115,750	82 00	18,190,880
1860	228,753	263,065,000	63 25	14,468,627
1861	459,410	528,321,500	54 62	25,095,271
1862	87,231	95,954,100	88 84	7,749,602
1863	76,801	84,481,100	179 70	13,801,139
1864	10,387	10,780,000	203 50	1,994,500
1865	18,079	19,886,900	157 50	2,847,442
1866	39,000	42,900,000	137 50	5,362,500
1867	37,647	41,411,700	154 00	5,797,638
Total	5,911,037	6,361,710,750		321,906,044

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Sept. 2, says:

"The weather has been warm and sultry, with showers in the fore part of the week, and a steady rain toward the close, which lowered the temperature decidedly. Saturday and Sunday were quite warm, the thermometer being up to 88° at one time.

The corn approaches maturity quite rapidly, and is now pretty near a point when it will be out of danger of frost. The pastures are as fresh and green as in June, and the earth is soft, and being easily plowed and prepared for fall seeding. No more favorable weather could be desired for agricultural interests than that we have had the past week."

From the San Francisco Market Review of Aug. 22, we take the following exhibit of the shipments of Treasure from Aug. 1 to date (exclusive of Government account.)

Aug. 3—Per *Japan*—		
To China	$875,888 19	
To Japan	2,000 00—	$877,888 19
Aug. 5—Per *Nevada* to New-York		215,000 00
Aug. 6—Per *Sacramento*—		
To New-York	$499,375 51	
To Panama	15,000 00—	514,375 51
Aug. 14—Per *Montana*—		
To New-York	$179,207 78	
To England	141,416 06	
To France	32,587 17	
To Panama	10,000 00—	363,211 01
Aug. 20—Per *Oregonian* to New-York		125,000 00
Total since Aug. 1, 1868		$2,095,474 71
Previously this year		23,231,910 12
Total since Jan. 1, 1868		$25,327,384 83
Corresponding period 1867		27,500,547 88
Decrease this year		$2,173,163 05

Of the commerce of Charleston, the *Courier* of the 1st inst., says:

This city, which was behind some of her competitors in having her lines of communication restored from the damage of the war, suffered in consequence extensively in getting her trade diverted, which, with the ruin of her moneyed facilities, caused within her limits a more complete prostration than existed at any other point; but with the restoration of her railroad lines and her superior position on the South Atlantic coast, united to the good faith which has always characterized her merchants, it may be expected that her commerce will be restored to more than its former importance. The following table of receipts will show the progress of the trade since the war:

Cotton.	Sea Island.	Upland.
Received from Sept. 1, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1866	5,789	104,358
Received from Sept. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1867	16,388	148,928
Received from Sept. 1, 1867, to Aug. 31, 1868	9,196	235,563
Rice.		**Tierces.**
Received from Sept. 1, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1866		4,119
Received from Sept. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1867		15,337
Received from Sept. 1, 1867, to Aug. 31, 1868		24,933

The general depression of trade has caused less development in the exports of Lumber and Naval Stores, but the valuable pineries in lower Carolina will ere long be the basis of a large commerce. With good crops the coming year will probably show a strong upward movement in the business of the port, and the Cotton receipts may be expected to reach 350,000 to 400,000 bales, and rice about 35,000 tierces.

The following is an approximate estimate of the value of the exports from this city for the year just closed:

EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING SEPT. 1, 1867, AND TERMINATING AUG. 1, 1868.

Foreign (Estimated Value.)

Sea Island cotton	$1,192,400
Upland cotton	9,984,000
Naval stores	130,000
Lumber and timber	25,000
Total foreign	$11,331,400

Coastwise.

Sea Island cotton	$678,000	
Upland cotton	13,500,000	
Naval stores	140,000	
Rice	1,080,900	
Lumber and timber	180,000	
Total coastwise		$15,578,000
Total value		$26,009,400

To which add the exports of Domestic Cotton Goods, and other articles not enumerated above, and the total value of the exports of this city for the year will approach $30,000,000 in currency.

The following is the statement of the receipts, exports and stock on hand of Cotton and Rice the past year:

	Sea Island. Bales.	Upland. Bales.	Rice. Tierces.
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1867	194	1,034	181
Received from Sept. 1, 1867, to Aug. 31, 1868	9,196	235,693	24,933
Total	9,390	236,727	25,114
Exports—Foreign	5,966	99,847	40
Coastwise	3,328	135,031	18,176
City and local consumption	....	....	6,600
Total	9,294	234,878	24,816
Stock on hand, Aug. 31, 1868	96	1,849	298

In reviewing the complete table of exports for the past year, we have been struck with the large increase of what, in past seasons, have been considered unimportant articles, as also the prominence and value of our new items of export—Phosphate Rock, Kaolin Clay and Garden Truck. Without going at length into details, we present our readers with a synopsis of some of these leading articles and their total value, amounting, as will be noted, to the very handsome figure of three and a quarter million of dollars.

DOMESTICS, YARNS, ETC.

There have been exported, during the past year, 16,525 bales to the several Northern ports: valuing them at $125 ℔ bale, we have, for manufactured Cotton goods alone, the handsome sum of $2,065,625.

POTATOES.

There have been shipped by steamers principally to New-York and Baltimore, the past season, 27,339 bbls. of Potatoes; averaging them at the moderate figure of $5 ℔ bbl., we have a total of $136,695.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Forty-four thousand boxes of Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Beans, Squashes, Peaches, &c., &c., &c., have gone foward. At a valuation of $4, we have $176,000.

HIDES AND SKINS.

It will surprise many to learn the extent and value of this business during the past year. Seven hundred and sixty-four bales of Hides have gone forward, principally to Boston and Baltimore, which, valued at $135 ℔ bale, would foot up the large sum of $103,140.

KAOLIN CLAY.

This article, we are pleased to be able to report, is rapidly coming into use. The shipments during the first six months were inconsiderable, but within the last half year have largely increased. Regular shipments are now being made to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and one lot of 50 tons has found a market in Cincinnati, Ohio. The total figures for the year are 6,917 casks, valued at $8, gives $55,336.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.

Within the past year this discovery had been so far developed as to have been put to use in the most successful way, in spite of the difficulties incident to a want of transportation, and to the prejudices against it, originating with proprietors of already existing fertilizers. When these phosphate beds shall have been thoroughly developed, means of cheap transportation secured, and capital at hand to sustain that competion with which all new enterprises have to contend, we may look for results which will astonish the most sanguine. We cannot too strongly urge the manufacture at home of this valuable deposit. The shipments include 4,063 tons, and the money value at $14 is $56,882.

WHEAT, FLOUR, ETC.

The shipments of Breadstuffs have been small as compared with the years before the war, but we note the fact of even limited shipments as indicative of a return of that abundance with which the State was blessed in former times. That there should be any surplus of these articles is a cheering sign, and should the present growing crops prove as good as expected, the coming year will show large exports in Breadstuffs. In the articles of Wheat, Corn, and Flour the exports this year show a value of about $100,000.

RAGS.

Some of our people have evidently learned to be thrifty, and that which formerly was wasted, is now gathered up, packed in bales, and brings its return of hard dollars. Twenty-four hundred and fifty bales Rags were shipped from this port the past year, and at $32 ℔ bale, gives a total of $78,400.

OLD IRON, BRASS, COPPER AND LEAD.

If the insignificant item of rags foots up $78,400, what will our readers say to the figures for waste Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead, which a great many industrious people must have worked at very assiduously to have brought forth such results. Over 10,000 tons of old Iron, valued at $35 ℔ ton, and 1,000 tons of Copper, Brass and Lead, valued at $150 ℔ ton, have gone from Charleston the past year, footing up a total of $500,000.

PIG IRON.

Charleston shipping Pig Iron to Philadelphia and other Northern ports sounds strange enough, but, however strange, it is nevertheless true. There is on the State line of Alabama and Georgia, near Rome, a deposit of iron ore, which, upon testing, proves to be of such superior quality as to be suitable for those better kinds of iron work, such as car wheels, &c. During the past year 372 tons of this valuable metal have been prepared and shipped to Northern ports via Charleston, and brings a large price. The furnace is as yet quite limited, and the necessity of wagoning so heavy an article to Rome, Ga., the nearest railroad station, prevents extended operations. We allude to the fact to show how much of untold treasure there is available in the South, when capital and skilled labor shall seek employment in our midst."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Clinton-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Stanton, 16.8x100	$5,700
8th-st., s. s., 263.9 ft. s. of Avenue B, 24.9x97.6	15,275
37th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9	48,000
40th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	8,000
50th-st., No. 338 E., 20x100.5	nom.
60th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	20,500
81st-st., s. s., 67.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 14.1x80.10	2,725
114th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st-av., 58x100.10	3,900
115th-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.10	1,400
120th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.11	4,100
127th-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of 6th-av., 125x99.11	12,000
127th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 60x99.11	6,000
Avenue C, e. s., 60 ft. n. of 2d-st., 20x80	10,000
1st-av., w. s., lot No. 181, corporation map, 24.8x100	23,500
2d-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. 115th-st., 125x100.10	8,500
2d-av., w. s., 405 ft. s. 52d-st., 20x70	19,250
2d-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 2d-st., 20x70	18,450

Leases Recorded.

Charles-st., n. e. cor. Bleecker, store, &c., 4 years and 8 months, per year	$1,200
Hudson-st., No. 499, 10 years, per year	1,300
122d-st., n. s., lot No. 1, Wood estate, 10 yrs., per yr.	30

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Catharine-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 25x100	$500
Clay-st. and Union-av., n. w. cor., 25x100	nom.
Herkimer-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of Utica-av., 51x150x160	1,000
Jefferson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Reid-av., 75x106.8x75x158.10	3,500
Middle-st., s. s., 390.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.7x100.2	2,800
President-st., s. s., 790 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 15x41	2,000
Smith-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Stagg-st., 25x100	4,000
Sycamore-st., n. s., 105.10 ft. w. of Canton-st., 25x92.4	550
Sycamore-st., n. s., 130.10 ft. w. of Canton-st., 25x92.4	550
Van Buren-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	5,000
Varet-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 50x100	4,500
Webster-place, w. s., 103.8 ft. n. of Middle-st., 52.5x98.11	11,500
Fourth-place, s. s., 20.10 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.10x133.5	1,200
South 5th-st., n. s., 63 ft. e. of 2d-st., 21x56.8	7,850
9th-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 20x75	3,100
13th-st., n. s., 372.10½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	5,500
17th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 53.6x100.2 } Middle-st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.2 }	10,900
De Kalb and Throop avs., s. w. corner, 100x200	10,000
Harrison-av. and Penn-st., s. e. corner, 40x80	1,960
Hudson-av., e. s., 46.4 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x100.5	2,700
Myrtle and Throop avs., s. e. corner, 200x200	nom.
Portland-av., w. s. 483.9 ft. n. of Auburn-place, 0.3x100	250
Sigel-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 50x103.0½	1,900
Sigel-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 50x103.2	2,120
7th-av. and 18th-st., n. e. corner, 20x80	3,525

Lease Recorded.

Grand-av. and Pacific-st., n. e. cor., 5 yrs., per yr.	$600

NEW-JERSEY.

Bloomfield.	
Pompton turnpike, s. s., H. Hampson prop., 40x46	$500
Clinton.	
Elizabeth road, n. s., J. H. Terrell's prop., 104x469	$5,000
Hawthorne and Chadwick avs., 3 lots, J. Chadwick's, 268x325x453x909x847x611	10,000
Irvington road, s. s., Wm. Lyons' prop., 16 acres	4,800
Livingston.	
X. Musler's prop., 50 acres	$2,500
Newark.	
Commerce-st., s. s., M. O'Conner's property, 25x107	$4,500
Clinton-av., e. s., S. T. Yates' property, 40x230	7,040
Hayes-st., e. s., M. Westlauff's property, 75x114	1,500
Jackson-st., n. s., 404 ft. n. e. of Downing-st., 25x55	90
Merchant-st., w. s., Jno. McGregor's property, 50x88	1,900
Monroe-st., e. s., near Mill-st., 175x200	1,000
McWhorten and Ferry sts., A. Keppler's, 27x75	1,600
Orange and Essex sts., J. F. Martin's, 40x100	6,100
Sayers-st., w. s., 150 ft. from Kenney-st., 25x100	1,050
Orange.	
West-st., w. s., 700 ft. s. of Maple-av., 78x531	$600
West Orange.	
Valley road, w. s., J. O. Baker's, 3 acres	$8,000
Jersey City.	
Jersey-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 25x100	$10,500
Hoboken—West Hoboken.	
Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 2d-st., 25x100	$1,100
Luke-st., e. s., 107.10 ft. n. of Herman-st., 22x72	500
2d-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20x75	2,000
North Bergen.	
Paterson Plank road, adjoining John Van Wagenen's, 948x221x991x226 } Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, w. s., and Penhorn Creek, e. s., 14 6-10 acres }	$4,652
Hudson City.	
German, corner of Terrace-av., 49x98	$2,100
Palisade-av. and North-st., n. w. corner, 30x200	7,000
Palisade-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Warren-st., 25x100	5,000
Lot No. 4, Plot No. 5, Block No. 12, Bramhall Map, 25x110	2,300
Lot No. 9, map of H. Van Wart's property, 30x50	7,000
Bergen.	
Bergen-av. and Bergen-square, s. e. cor., 148x64 } Plot adjoining above on south, 125x213 }	$13,000
Greenville.	
Vreeland-av., e. s., 307 ft. n. of Jersey City and Bergen Plank road, 100x154	$2,600
Harrison.	
Latham-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-st., 75x100	$510
Latham-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 5th-st., 75x100	510

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 4, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	56	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	8,007	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	80	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	9,965	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	29,326	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	1,500	Whisky, bbls.	444
Oats, bushels	29,398	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $9 50@$9 62 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate demand within a range of from 45c.@47c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been on a moderate scale since our last; prices have not varied materially. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths, $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75 Boys', $1 35@$3; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Rip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Rip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℔ pair.

BRICKS—Continue active and firm, including common Hard at $8@$12: Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in light demand, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Is in request and firm; Rosendale at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Continues in demand at full prices, including Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quite firm for desirable lots, for which the inquiry has been fair. We quote: Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite heavy and lower, to-day, on a limited inquiry from all sources; sales have been reported since our last, 1,650 bales, including 1,071 bales to spinners, 365 bales to speculators, and 214 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the:

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	24	24¼	24½@25
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb	25¾	26	26½@26¾
Low Middling, ℔ lb	27¾	28	28¼@28½
Middling, ℔ lb	29¾	30	30¼@30½
Good Middling, ℔ lb	33	33¼	33½@33¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,654
Receipts last week	1,700
Receipts preceding week	1,530
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	396,380
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	622,110
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,302
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	373,500
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	20,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,227,500
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,556,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	37,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	75,000

DRY GOODS—The demand has been more animated, especially for domestic cottons and woolens and imported dress fabrics, and prices have exhibited more steadiness and buoyancy.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in more demand at former rates.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive and nominal, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been lightly dealt in, at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ℔ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair demand at generally firm prices.

FISH—The demand has been less active, and, with more liberal offerings, prices were quoted easier for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $2?@$24 75; No. 2 do., $16@$18 75; No. 3 do., $10@$11 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@50c. for Scale, and 22½c.@25c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties continue in good demand, including Layer Raisins at $4 05@$4 12½ ℔ box; Currants at 12c.@12½c.; Almonds at 14c.@34c.; Figs at 11c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 14½c.@15½c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after at drooping prices for medium and high grades, and steady rates for fresh ground low grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 80@$8 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 90@$8 60: fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 60@$9 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 65@$9 10 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 80@$8 10
Extra State	7 90@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 65@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 10@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 75@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@13 75

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $8 60@$9 60 for very poor to fair, and $9 60@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour rules dull and drooping. Sales have been reported of 350 sacks at $9 75@$12 as extremes for Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is inactive and depressed at $7@$9 25 for common to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately dealt in at about steady prices for Spring and a trifle lower figures for Winter. Sales have been reported since our last, of 47,650 bushels, including White Western at $2 45@$2 70; No. 2 Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $2 10@$2 30; No. 1 Spring, at $2 10@2 12½; No. 2 Spring, at $2 02½@$2 04; and White California, at $2 80 ℔ bushel. Corn has been quoted lower, on a less active market. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 22 for unsound and damp; $1 22@$1 23 for sound new Mixed Western, closing at $1 24 for the best; and $1 28 for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy at from $1 45@$1 60 for Western, ℔ bushel; sales, 5,450 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats are in fair request at firmer rates for old, and drooping prices for new; sales have been reported since our last of 52,500 bushels old Western at 83c.@83½c., afloat, and 81c. in store; also new Oats at 69c.@74c., ℔ bushel.

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M. Sept. 3, 1868:

Lumber—T. A. Alberger, Olean; Sarah, Oswego; Manchester, Oswego; Toledo, Buffalo; Nellie, Oswego; M. A. McAnnally, Buffalo; Zenas Willis, Buffalo; Wm. Towsley, Olean; J. Francisco, Olean; E. H. Cook, Corning; Lookout, Rome; Pathfinder, Buffalo; M. B. Bennie, Olean; D. P. Stafford, Oswego; N. Huntley, Oswego; Ezra M. Covell, Oswego; Chas. Hyde, Buffalo; Geo. E. Clark, Buffalo; F. P. Clark, Buffalo; Kate Green, Oswego; Siroc, Oswego; J. E. Harroun, Oswego; Frank J. Tuttle, Buffalo; Julia Knapp, Oswego; Weston Bros., Olean; S. A. Covell, Buffalo; Mary and Emma, Rochester; W. A. Failing, Oswego; Geo. H. Pierce, Buffalo; Frank Harder, Oswego; Raft, Lyons Falls; Wm. Haskins, Buffalo; Stephen Clark, Boonville; Dimock, Lyons Falls; Ellen M. Cole, Boonville; Col. Donnelly, Buffalo; Gas Light, Buffalo.

Oats, &c.—Thos. Wilson, Buffalo; J. W. Booth, Buffalo; D. D. Sears, Buffalo; T. C. Satterlee, Buffalo; City of Rochester, Buffalo; Lockport, Buffalo.

Corn—M. M. Sivers, Buffalo; D. Parshall, Buffalo; Keokuk, Buffalo; A. O. Lamereaux, Buffalo; J. S. Noyes, Buffalo; City of Syracuse.

Wheat—H. H. Judson, Buffalo; Ed. Soule, Buffalo; Carl K. Tinney, Buffalo.

Rye—Mary M. Orzman, Buffalo; Beaufort, Buffalo.

Staves—Capt. P. Hammond, Buffalo; J. M. Baker, Buffalo; F. H. Peckham, Lockport.

Stone—Frank Tully, Fultonville; Robert White, Buffalo; The Tyler, Buffalo.

Flour—John H. Wolcott, Lockport.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 12, Watkins; J. A. Crawford, Buffalo.

Ashes—Julia A. Covell, Buffalo.

Oil—Brockport, Buffalo.

Feed—Jacob Amos, Buffalo.

Shooks, &c.—L. J. Martin, Tonawanda.

Round Timber—Cacique, Boonville.

Vinegar, &c.—Dewitt C. Fox, Buffalo.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand at 65c.@85c., for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and steady at 75c.@90c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at yielding prices, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c. @20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The market for new Hops may be said to have fairly opened, though the transactions are on rather a limited scale. About 500 bales have arrived up to date. Some from the Connecticut Valley, but the larger proportion from Central New-York. The quality is fully up to that of the best received last season from the same districts. As far as we have examined, we find little or no evidence of damage to these Hops by mould or vermin; though in some instances we could see where the grower could have produced a better sample by taking more pains in picking and curing. We are not yet able to quote in detail, and will not be, until the market becomes more settled, and until there is a better representation of the different grades to be produced. We hear of no sales below 20c., while the best in market can now be had at 30c. ℔ lb. These are the ruling prices between the producer and Hop merchant. In selling to brewers and giving credit, of course better prices can be obtained. Picking is now quite general throughout all the Hop districts of the country. Nothing has occurred to change the estimates we made in our Circular of Aug. 22 concerning the extent of the crop. We still hold to the belief that the yield will be fully 125,000 bales, and shall not be surprised if it reaches 150,000 bales. A few growers are of the opinion that our estimate on New-York State (50,000 bales) is too high; but we are prepared to show by the census report of 1865 that if the present crop averages 500 lbs. to the acre, the aggregate yield of this State will be nearer 75,000 than 50,000 bales. In 1854 (according to the census returns) there were under cultivation 24,338 acres. The increase in 1865 was 1,442 acres. Allowing the increase to have been proportionately the same in 1866-67 and '68, we would now have a total increase of 5,768 acres over the season of 1864. This would give us a grand total of 30,106 acres now under cultivation—500 lbs., or 2½ bales to the acre, gives us 75,265 bales. There may be those who are not willing to admit that the increase in New-York has been 5,768 acres since 1864, by reason of the destruction of many old yards by the ravages of the aphis, early picking, &c. But the fact should be taken into consideration, that the high prices which have ruled during the past few years have encouraged farmers into this branch of culture, which has been the direct means of inducing a trial in many counties, where four years ago no Hops were raised. We hear of growers in portions of this State who are now calculating a ton to the acre, while there will no doubt be hundreds of acres which will not produce 200 lbs. to the acre. There is no inquiry whatever for old Hops, and is not likely to be until lager brewing becomes more general. Then a few bales will be needed to mix in with new. Regarding prospects of an export trade with England, no one can now predict with any degree of certainty. It is believed, however, if prime Hops can be had at 15c. ℔ lb., we will be able to compete with Germany and supply part of England's deficiency. Concerning the London market, our correspondent writes under date Aug. 22, as follows: 'Since our report of the 8th inst., our market has flagged very much, purchasers showing but little disposition to deal with the new crop, about 1,400 to 1,500 pockets of which have been received in the borough. The quality is mostly inferior, the greater portion consisting of prolifics. Prices have receded to 10s. ℔ cwt. Plantation reports (as far as the result is concerned) are unchanged, the late rainy weather having tended to improve the good grounds, while it has diminished still further the expectations of yield in the plantations previously affected by "red spider" and drought. White mould has made its appearance in some grounds, and will doubtless rob the growers of much of the advantages they would otherwise reap from the welcome moisture. Reviewing the whole of our late reports, we still hold to the opinion formed some weeks since that the probable yield in this country will range from £200,000 to £220,000, old duty. Continental advices to the 20th inst. now estimate the crop of 1868 at half an average, taking into account Bavaria, Bohemia, Alsace, North of France and Belgium.'"

HIDES—Have been in slack request at unchanged figures.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand at $2 90@$3 ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER—Business has been fairly active in desirable lots of Sole, at former rates, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c., cash; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 38c.@46c., cash; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c., cash; Oak Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c., cash; Oak Middle, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c., cash; Oak Bellies, Good Heavy, 23c.@25c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28½c.@29½c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c., cash; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c., cash; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c., cash; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@29c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c., cash; Hemlock, Slaughter, in Rough, 37c.@41c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in Rough; Middle, 38c.@42c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash.

LIME—Rockland continues in good demand and buoyant at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in lively request at full rates, including Eastern Spruce at $19 50@$21 50 ℔ thousand.

METALS—Have been quiet, since our last, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@23¾c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$42; No. 2 do., $35@$38; American Forge, $32@$34; Scotch Pig, $42 50@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$90 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 35@$6 45, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@23¾c. in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¾c.@26¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ℔ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@66c.; Cuba at 32c. @52c.; English Islands at 53c.@54c.; New-Orleans, 80c. @90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4 12; Resin at $2 75@$3 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ℔ bbl.

OILS—The market continues quiet, but firm for the principal kinds, including Crude Whale at 86c.@90c.; Bleached Whale at 96c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 60; Red Oil at 87½c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at 14½c.@15c. for Crude in bulk; 19c.@19½c. for do. in bbls.; 29½c.@32½c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather firmer, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $28 80@$28 90 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 85, cash; $28 75 for Old Mess; $25 75@$26 12 for Prime Mess, and $23 25@$24 12 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have attracted rather more attention at uniform prices; sales equal to 245 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13½c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair demand and very firm; sales 50 boxes Cumberlands at 15½c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in active request and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,570 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 19½c. for Prime Steam, ℔ lb. Beef is steady but quiet at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams rule dull and nominal, at $25@$31 for State and Western, ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been quite moderately inquired for. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb	43 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb	37 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℔ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ℔ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb	33 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb	25 @27
NEW CROP CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in, including Caroline at $9 25@$10 25, and Rangoon at $9@$9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in rather more request at full prices. We quote: Turk's Island at 48c., by the cargo, ℔ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 77@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been more sought after at 10¾c. @11c. for Crude, and 14c. for pure Refined, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 20@$2 22½ in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3@$3 25 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—The inquiry has been limited at somewhat irregular prices. We quote Honduras Deer at 42½c.; San Juan at 38c.@40c.; Bolivar at 30c.@32½c.; Sisal at 44c.@46c.; Vera Cruz at 42½c.; Chagres at 42½c. @45c.; Puerto Cabello at 35c.@37c.; Para at 43c., gold, ℔ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 50c.; Buenos Ayres at 33c.@36c.; Payta at 32c.@35c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa at 40c.@55c., currency; Cape at 55c.@57½c., currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c. each.

SOAP—Continues in fair request, including Castile at 18c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Continue in limited demand, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 86c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 27c.@27½c.; Pepper at 23c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c. @11½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 735 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 238 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in more request at 12¾c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 72,500 lbs. Tallow at 12¾c.@13¼c.; 54,500 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@19¾c., and 45,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate trade, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 05@$1 90; Hyson at from 85c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 80c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 85c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 65; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been firm in tone, but not active. We quote: Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 10c. @13c.; Medium Leaf, 12½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c. @20c. ℔ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for old, and 9½c. @12½c. for new; average lots, 18c.@25c. for old and 20c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 35c.@50c. for old and 45c.@65c. for new. New-York State fillers, 5½c. @6½c. for old and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old and 15c.@22c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@35c. for old and 12c.@35c. for new. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old and 6½c. @7c. for new; average lots, 9c.@16c. for old and 19c.@20c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old and 15c.@35c. for new. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 75c. @85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 80c.@85c.; II cut, $1 10@$1 15; average lots, 88c.@92½c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—We quote; Black Work, Common and Medium, 19c.@25c. in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c. in bond. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 15c.@30c. in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@85c., in bond. Sales, since our last, 200 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@16c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in good request and buoyant, including Arctic at $1 05@$1 15, and Northwest Coast at $1@$1 12½ ℔ lb.

WHISKY—The market has been quite dull to-day at 65c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The demand fair, though not urgent, and for desirable lots, especially Domestic, full prices have been realized.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@48
¼ and ¾ blood do	44@47
Common and ½ do	44@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra to XX do	47@53
¼ and ¾ blood do	45@48
Common and ¼	45@48
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	43@47
½ and ¾ blood fleece	43@46
Common and ¼ fleece	43@46
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	28@35
Common fleece	23@26
Common fleece, burry	20@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	31@34
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	23@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P A	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 3c.@10c. ℔ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	38@45
Western limed, pulled	40@46
Southern limed, pulled	35@40
Tub washed	48@57
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	35@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@20
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	20@30
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@25
Corrientes, Creole, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	32@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@40
Cordova, unwashed	28@33
San Jago, washed	28@32
St. Luis	28@33
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	@
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	28@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@20
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian washed	@
Peruvian unwashed	@
Peruvian, limed, pulled	@
Chilian, unwashed, fine fleece	@
Chilian, unwashed, medium fleece	@
Chilian, unwashed, common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed, fine	@
Valparaiso, unwashed, coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed, fine	33@38
Mexican, washed, medium	28@31
Mexican, unwashed, fine	25@30
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	22@26

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet to-day; rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s.; 100 tons Logwood, by steamer, at 15s., and 70 tons Fustic, by steamer, at 12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For the Clyde, a vessel with Molasses, at 35s. ℔ 252 gallons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY
Has been organized for the manufacture and sale of works under the Rand Patents, for supplying illuminating gas.
The Company is prepared to supply works of all sizes for dwellings, factories, hotels, &c.
For particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 34½ Pine-st. T. BLAND, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECTION of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap, as the room is wanted that it occupies. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

REWARDS.

$1,500 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY of the lot of black velvets and black satins (or in proportion to the quantity restored) stolen from the premises Nos. 50 and 52 Howard and No. 16 Mercer-st., between last Saturday night and Monday morning. GODONE & DIETZ.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1868.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for election of Board of Officers will be held MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock, at No. 288 4th-av.
GEORGE W. HERBERT, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED AT the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, giving the reasons why some good people oppose the doctrine of Christian perfection as taught in the Bible and held by the Methodists. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Mr. WOODRUFF will deliver a sermon on *Bearing False Witness.* Strangers in the City are particularly welcome.

WEST 44TH-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 9th and 10th avs., having undergone extensive repairs, will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, the 6th inst. Rev. JAMES HARPER, D. D., of 7th-av. U. P. Church, will preach at 10½ in the morning; Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., of 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, at 3½ in the afternoon, and Rev. E. BROWN, of the First U. P. Church of Brooklyn, E. D., at 7½ in the evening. A special collection will be taken up at the close of each service to assist in defraying the expense of the repairs. The public are most cordially invited to attend.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Very interesting exercises on SUNDAY. Sunday School 2 to 3 o'clock; children's meeting, singing and addresses, 3 to 4; Day School, 9 to 3; prayer meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ to 8½. Homes on farms wanted for some interesting boys 14 to 15 years old.

AN OPEN DOOR—NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton, corner of William-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. McNAIR, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Devotional Singing Meeting, Monday evenings, in the church at 8 o'clock. Lecture Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Divine service, please God, SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also preaching at the Mission, corner Water and Dover sts. at 2 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall, Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service will be held SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½; Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

UNION DAILY PRAYER MEETING IN Canal-st. Church, No. 17 Greene-st., near Canal, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 M. Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preside. Clergymen and laymen of various denominations will preside on the following days. Seats free. All welcome.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., near Elizabeth-st., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Speakers for SUNDAY—Messrs. B. F. JUDSON and ROGER H. LYON. Singing under the direction of G. W. HILLMAN, Esq. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, at 10½ A. M. and 7:45 P. M. This is an open Church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

OLD TIME METHODISTS IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER will preach at the residence of Bro. JOSEPH MACKEY, on FRIDAY EVENING next, Sept. 11, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—Romans 16th, 5.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST. Rev. JAMES MURRAY, Curate.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. GEORGE HARDEN CROWE, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, N. J., will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 6.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (Presbyterian,) corner of Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor, will be reopened for Divine Service next SABBATH, 6th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

DR. F. L. H. WILLIS WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free conference at 2½ P. M. The Children's Lyceum reopens on the 13th inst.

REV. E. G. ROBINSON, D. D., PROFESSOR in Rochester Theological Seminary, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, (Dr. ARMITAGE,) having been closed for repairs, will reopen SUNDAY, Sept. 6. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 84TH-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector. Free Episcopal services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE SURE WORD OF PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Winepress soon to be Trodden.* Rev. xiv.

CITY MISSIONS—PREACHING IN THE TENT, near Central Park, at 8 P. M. Preaching in the street, at Houston and Columbia, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., at 5 P. M., and at all the other stations at the usual hour.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service, sermon, and the Holy Communion in this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERvices will be resumed in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 6. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 1 ¾ and 7½. Evening subject to young people. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Services will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY. The Pastor, Rev. D. K. LEE, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Galleries free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. —Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP, expects to preach next SABBATH week, Sept. 13. Rev. H. F. HICKOK of Sandy Hill, N. Y., will supply the pulpit TO-MORROW.

GREENPOINT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 4th-st. between Meserole-av. and Colyer-st. Rev. MARTYN SUMMERBELL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. *The Lord's Supper* at the close of the afternoon service.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M., and at 1½ P. M. by Rev. JAMES HARPER, D. D. Communion at 3½; Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH OF HARLEM. —Service at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. Rev. WM. S. McVIKAR, Rector elect, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½; Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., in the EVENING, at 7½.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

REV. THOS. EASTON WILL PREACH at the Central Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; morning by the Pastor, Dr. SCOTT, and evening by Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL.

THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-av., near 14th-st., will reopen SUNDAY. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARE, D. D.

SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preach.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st. Rector Dr. FLAGG will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, 6th inst. Service 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—Rev. GEO. W. EATON, D. D., of Madison University, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. BOWMAN, OF THE M. E. Church, from South Carolina, will preach in Lefferts Park, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL) corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE, East 19th-st., near 1st-av.—Services on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats Free. Sunday School at 9. A. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—COOPER INstitute, Room No. 18.—Elder W. S. BISHOP is expected to preach on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR 17TH-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer Meeting 3½ P. M.

THE 34TH-ST. REFORMED CHURCH, (late Rev. Dr. STRYKER,) will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 6; preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ISAAC RILEY, the Pastor elect.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, the Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Green-st., near Canal.—Services on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Open-air service at 5 P. M. All welcome.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of St. James, on East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Divine services will be held on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.—NO. 305 MULBERry-st. This Church will be reopened for Divine service SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Hours of Divine Service, until further notice, 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH, (REV. Dr. ADAMS.)—Preaching on SUNDAY, Sept. 6, by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. RIDGAWAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7:45 in the evening.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 2?? 6th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others. MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE IN THE STREETS. NICK OF THE WOODS

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
WILLIAM TELL. Leading character by Mr. Hermann Hendrichs.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Sheffield cutlers held their annual feast on Thursday. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was present, and made a brief address, which was warmly received.

A potato riot occurred in Cork on Thursday, and the streets were filled with a very disorderly mob. Troops were called in requisition to restore order. To do so a bayonet charge was made on the crowd, but whether any persons were injured or not the dispatch does not state.

The heir to the Persian Crown, MUZAFFER-ED-DIN-NUR'ZA, recently died of cholera at Teheran.

The Coroner's jury on the victims of the late railroad disaster in Wales yesterday brought in a verdict of manslaughter against two brakemen on the freight train.

GENERAL.

Reports from Fort Dodge give the particulars of more depredations committed by the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians. Several Mexican trains had been attacked and six Mexicans killed, their bodies being burned with their wagons. One train was defended by the guard until the ammunition was exhausted, when the wagons were abandoned and the guard sought safety in flight.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, will take place at New-Haven on Monday next, and will be attended by all the military and civilian organizations in that city.

The Saratoga County Fair will open on the grounds near Saratoga Springs on Tuesday next, and continue for four days. Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR will deliver the address on Thursday.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at the Hoosac Tunnel, Thursday, badly burning three men.

The schooner *Cosmos*, bound to New-York with a cargo of lime, was run into and sunk by the steamer *Metis*, between this City and Providence, yesterday morning. It is alleged that the vessels saw each other, but the helm of the schooner was put the wrong way, which threw her directly in the path of the steamer.

A train on the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, consisting of one passenger car and several freight cars, was thrown from the track two miles from Knoxville, on Saturday last, by the breaking of a wheel of the passenger car. The train was going very slowly at the time, but the passenger car, in which were about twenty-five persons, and the baggage car were overturned and dragged for some thirty yards. The passengers were, of course, thrown from their seats, and were nearly all injured by the fall, and by being bruised while the car was dragged upon its side. No lives were lost.

The shoe trade of Lynn., Mass., has been better during the past year than for several years previous. The Fall trade has been a considerable improvement on that of last year, and the prices have been firm.

Hon. WILLIAM H. HOOPER, Delegate to Congress from Utah, tripped and fell down stairs in Salt Lake City on the 19th ult., while descending with his child in his arms, and in saving the child from being hurt, had a rib broken.

There is a proposition on foot among Canadian politicians to redistribute seats in the Dominion Parliament by creating Provinces which shall have their capitals at Montreal and London, and by giving to each Province an equal number of Senators, probably twelve, and reconstruct the Dominion Senate in accordance with the United States basis. The question remains whether the Senators shall be elected by the Provinces or appointed by the Crown (as now) for life. Nova Scotia complains that her Senators do not represent Nova Scotia sentiment or interests.

The coroner's jury in case of the death of the VAN ORDEN family, who perished in their burning dwelling at Belle River, Canada, on Sunday morning last, returned a verdict on Wednesday. The testimony showed a strong case of circumstantial evidence against Capt. MOSES ROBARGE, VAN ORDEN's partner in the mill business, and C. S. CHISOM, and the jury, after a deliberation of about two hours, rendered a verdict implicating directly the first named man with the arson and the latter as an accessory. They were promptly arrested.

A letter from Exeter, N. H., gives the particulars of the tragic affair at Seabrook, alluded to in our telegrams. ELIJAH MCQUILLAN was jealous of one ENOCH FOGG, and on Monday evening, while drunk, sought FOGG, armed with a gun. Failing to find him, he made, the letter says, a savage and unprovoked assault on a man named WILLIAMS, near where FOGG resided, striking at him with such force as to break the stock of the gun on a fence on which WILLIAMS was leaning, he avoiding the blow. FOGG, at this time, was in his father's house, and came out to the assistance of WILLIAMS with his gun, and struck MCQUILLAN several blows on the head. The last time he struck the gun exploded, severely injuring FOGG's foot. MCQUILLAN died from his injuries the next day. He was about 50 years old. FOGG was examined before Justice BELL and held to bail in $2,000.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, who has been spending some time at St. Catharines, Canada, has greatly improved in health. It is represented that he expects in a few weeks to take part in the Presidential campaign.

Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, of Portland, Maine, who conducted the case for the State, in the trial of the Bowdinham Bank robbers, has, with the endorsement of his paper, given his fee from the bank, and $200, to the Asylum for the orphans of soldiers killed in the late war.

The funeral services of Ex-Gov. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, will take place at Christ Church, Hartford, on Monday afternoon next. The Buckingham Rifles will perform military escort to the grave, the Knight Templars and Free Masons concluding the ceremonies there. A number of the benevolent societies of Hartford will also attend.

Mr. WM. MEADE ADDISON, who brought suit against Gen. BUTLER for Messrs. KIMBERLY, publishes a card in a Baltimore paper, incorporating a note from EDWARD KIMBERLY, in which the latter says he authorized Mr. ADDISON to bring the suit in their name, and that under no circumstances shall it be abandoned until their claim is honestly and properly adjusted.

The house of ROBERT RAVILL, in the township of Pierson, Montcalm County, Michigan, was burned on Monday morning last, and five children, ranging from two to sixteen years of age, perished in the flames. Mrs. RAVILL, with her babe and her eldest son, were saved by jumping from a window. Mr. RAVILL was not at home. The family came recently from England. The fire was caused by putting ashes in a wooden box.

A dispatch from Connecticut asserts that, in engrossing the new naturalization bill, the provision requiring the second papers to be taken out by the County Courts, was stricken out inadvertently, which makes the law virtually a dead letter. It was the most important piece of Connecticut legislation at the recent session, and its force lay in its transferring jurisdiction from the cities to the counties, where naturalization could not be fraudulently procured without difficulty. This is the same law that was tampered with by some person while in the office of the Secretary of State at the time of its passage.

Typhoid, bilious and other fevers are prevalent in Newbern, N. C., at the present time. During the Summer the city has been comparatively healthy.

A negro boy, 14 years of age, killed a young negro girl with a butcher knife, in the streets of Newbern, N. C., on the 28th ult., The difficulty grew out of a dispute about a cent.

Boston pays a tax this year of $5,884,829. The valuation of real and personal estate is $493,573,700, and the rate of taxation is $12 30 per thousand. There has been a net gain in valuation of $22,075,900.

The number of persons who used the public bathing houses in Boston during the month of August was as follows: Men, 44,777; boys, 151,711; women, 9,176; girls, 24,298; total, 229,962.

HARRY LYON, of the firm of FANER & LYON, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, No. 91 South-street, was shot dead last night by ROBERT W. HOPSON, a hatter, whose place of business is No. 519 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel. The quarrel which led to the shooting occurred in the saloon of LYON, and was but of brief duration. HOPSON was immediately arrested, and LYON died shortly after being brought to the City Hospital.

The charge of contriving to defraud the Government, preferred against Commissioners ROLLINS and HARLAN, and Messrs. MURRAY and SMITH, was before Commissioner GUTMAN, in the United States District Court, yesterday. One witness only was examined, and his testimony was not important. The case was then adjourned to Monday, at 1 P. M.

The case before the United States Commissioner of IGNACIO GOMEZ, the Nicaraguan Minister Plenipotentiary, against Mr. JOSE FERRER DE CONTO, editor of *La Cronista*, for threatening to assault him and for challenging him, came up again yesterday, but was postponed until Monday next, at 10 o'clock, on account of no witnesses for the defence being present.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union, last evening, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Labor Convention.

In the line of family marketing a rather livlier trade has been reported. Meats have been more salable and firmer in price. Poultry and seasonable Fruits and Vegetables have been quoted easier. The supply of Fish has been fair, and the tendency has been in favor of buyers.

Cotton was dull, lower, and irregular yesterday. Breadstuffs were in light demand; Spring Wheat and Spring Wheat Flour were steady; Old Oats firmer and other kinds depressed in price. Provisions were in fair request; Pork and Lard were rather dearer. Groceries were quiet. Freights inactive.

The number of animals received at all the yards, for the weekly supply, consists of 4,220 beef cattle; 155 milch cows; 1,743 calves; 31,683 sheep and lambs, and 15,332 swine. The beef cattle market continues strong, with firm prices; and a few choice bullocks were sold as high as 17¼c.@18c. ℔ lb., net weight. Common to fair cattle sell ¼c. ℔ lb. higher than reported in our last sketch of the market. The sheep market continues fairly active, at 3c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few small droves were sold for 6¼c. ℔ lb. Lambs, 6c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few, however, are sold for more than 8c. ℔ lb. Swine are heavy, with depressed prices. Prime lots were sold at 11¼c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Common to fair lots, 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

Rosecrans and Lee.

The estimate some days ago placed upon Gen. ROSECRANS' mission to the White Sulphur Springs will not be materially changed by the correspondence published this morning. Gen. ROSECRANS is the same self-confident personage, big with the fate of States, and profoundly impressed with a sense of his own representative importance. Gen. LEE and his associates are exactly what they were alleged to be—ready with specious promises, but saying nothing, pointing to nothing, that affects the relations of parties, or should shake the purposes of Congress toward the South.

The coolness with which Gen. ROSECRANS assumes the air of a man authorized to speak in behalf of the country is refreshing. No false modesty restrains him; no dread of being charged with presumption cripples his pen. "Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand"—and so forth. In this style the General introduces himself. He is, moreover, profusely complimentary, sometimes at the expense of his English, and even of propriety. Thus, in the same sentence he mixes the rebel army, the Government of the United States and Gen. LEE in delightful confusion. Again, he says of Gen. LEE: "I know you are a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution and the welfare of the country"—rather extraordinary praise to be given by a Union soldier to the military head of the rebellion. Probably Gen. ROSECRANS meant only to be polite—not ridiculous, as he really is.

Politically, he is not much more successful. He puts on paper the every-day allegations of Democracy, and imagines that he writes philosophy. He speaks oracularly on financial subjects, but has not a word of rebuke for Democratic repudiators. He is bombastic in his attack upon the policy of Congress, and swells with importance as he sets forth his ideas as to the method in which reconstruction should be managed. He has, in fact, gone over bodily to SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and this windy epistle is intended to extort comfort for them from rebel chieftains. His delusion appears to consist in the belief that if Gen. LEE and those whom he can influence will but say the Southern people want peace, the Presidential contest will be settled without waiting for the votes.

And of course Gen. LEE and his friends have no hesitation in assuring his correspondent that the Southern people desire peace. Their souls yearn for it. They want it without more delay. They are grieved by the doubts that have been cast upon them, and sad and sore under Radical oppression; but still their hearts burn with love for the Union and the Constitution. Give them these and they will be happy. As for the negroes, they should be left in the hands of the Southern whites, who have known them long and cared for them tenderly, and whose self-interest prompts them to accord proper treatment. Only let the South have its rights—the letter tells us—and all will be well.

But this assurance is of no avail. The whole letter, in fact, may be described as Southern gammon. It affirms nothing which WADE HAMPTON, COBB, TOOMBS, FORREST, SEMMES, and other Democratic worthies who have been heard of since the canvass commenced, had not already affirmed. FRANK BLAIR has told the same story. PENDLETON and VALLANDIGHAM never address an audience without repeating it. It has deceived nobody so far, and it will not be more efficacious now, because LEE and BEAUREGARD, and thirty other opponents of reconstruction, proclaim it over their signatures. It is essentially a Democratic campaign document, gotten up by opponents of the Congressional policy, and presenting not a single consideration which has not been urged from the beginning by the champions of Southern rights.

This is the blunder which LEE & Co. have made. They tell us nothing new. They lay great stress on the rights of the South, but are silent as to the rights acquired by the North as the conqueror of the rebellion. They are solicitous for peace, but it must be on terms of their own choice. They will renew their love for the Union, but it must be a Union made after their own model. They will cordially coöperate with the North in reproducing prosperity, if the North will let them have their own way. Not a single acknowledgment of the principles affirmed by Congress is made; not a solitary recognition of things as they are is anywhere apparent. And while protesting love for the negro, they are careful not to speak of justice. They will let him work for them and will pay him wages, but for his rights as a freedman they have no regard.

Such is the Rosecrans and Lee correspondence. It is a tame and profitless affair, and will neither help nor injure either party. It afforded LEE and his friends an opportunity of striking out of the beaten path of Southern demagogues, and exerting their influence in support of the laws. They have chosen rather to follow the demagogues' lead, and to put their names to a State Democratic manifesto. The work of reconstruction will go on without them.

The Georgia Legislature and its Colored Members.

The action of the Georgia House of Representatives, in declaring colored members ineligible, cannot fail to excite intense feeling throughout the South, and to aggravate the quarrel which the Southern Democracy appears resolved to provoke. It is a step in the direction of that war of races which Northern supporters of SEYMOUR declare imminent; and the negro, it will be remembered, is the sufferer, not the aggressor.

The pretence on which the House has proceeded, is that the State Constitution does not specifically affirm the title of colored citizens to seats in the Legislature. The Atlanta *Constitution* appeals to the proceedings of the late Convention to show that it refused to affirm the title in question; in proof of which it cites the expunging, by a vote of 126 to 12, of a section which as originally reported, provided that "all qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to any office in this State, unless disqualified by the Constitution of this State or by the Constitution of the United States." The rejection of this clause, the Macon *Telegraph* contends, considered in connection with the reënactment of the previous Code of Georgia, "reëstablishes all the old legislation of the State not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and of Georgia, and concluded the business, so far as negro office-holding in Georgia under that Constitution was concerned." Aside from this, the advocates of exclusion in the Legislature insisted that notwithstanding emancipation, this is still a white man's Government, and that the negro has no political rights in common with white citizens, unless conferred by the State, which, they allege, has not been done in Georgia.

This ground, however, cannot be sustained. So much of the old legislation of the State as affirmed the superior *status* of white men, and conferred upon them exclusive privileges, is clearly abrogated by the new Constitution as well as by the Fourteenth Amendment, to the ratification of which Georgia was a party. The declaration of fundamental principles composing the first article of the new Constitution, provides (section 2) that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and resident in this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State, and *no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States or of this State.*" The first section of the Fourteenth Amendment lays down the same principle in the same words.

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. *No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States,*" &c.

The citizenship of the colored man is thus made as valid as that of the white man, and the two stand on an equality, in the light both of the Federal and State Constitutions, in respect of political privileges. Exclusion from the Legislature, or from office, because of color, is beyond doubt an abridgment of the privileges or immunities of the colored people, and is therefore in conflict with the organic law. So much of the old legislation as denied the citizenship or the eligibility to office of colored persons, is as effectually abrogated by the new Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment as though it were in terms indicated.

The omission of all reference to color in the Constitution proves nothing. The distinction is throughout ignored. The franchise, like the citizenship, is conferred without mention of color, simply because color has ceased to be a basis of difference in the reconstructed States. If the old law may operate as a barrier to the acquisition of office by colored men, it may also operate for their disfranchisement. The plea would be as valid in the one case as in the other.

Beside, the new Constitution of the State defines who are ineligible to seats in the Legislature, and color is not included in the enumeration. If there were no other reason, therefore, we should conclude, on the general principle of strict construction, that negroes, not being, as a race, ruled out of seats, are as eligible as others, subject to qualifications applicable to all. But their right is not a matter of inference, still less of hair-splitting. It rests on the fundamental law, and all special pleading derived from the old Slave Code is inapplicable and worthless. The adoption of it by the Georgia House of Representatives as a ground of expulsion, is as unconstitutional as it is irritating and unjust. It is especially outrageous because shared by members elected by colored votes, in a State where the freedmen have used their newly-acquired power with fairness and moderation.

But the end is not yet. The colored Representatives have been expelled, but the real difficulties incident to expulsion remain to be encountered. The question raised by TURNER, one of the colored members, demands an answer. "Am I a man?" is the inquiry which, though for a time stifled in the Legislature, will be raised throughout the State, wherever colored voters are found. And they will have sympathizers and supporters wherever the policy of Congress is honestly upheld. The fitness of colored people for office is one thing; their exclusion from office because of color, in defiance of constitutional guarantees, is another and much more serious thing, and one that cannot be endured without a surrender which to Republicans would be disgraceful.

It is possible that a consideration suggested by the Augusta (Ga.) *Republican* may bring the majority of the Legislature to their senses. Here it is:

"If these colored men had not been admitted to seats guaranteed to them by the Government, the Constitutional Amendment could not have been adopted; and if that amendment had not been adopted, our representatives would not have been admitted nor the troops withdrawn. It follows, too, if these members are not *now* entitled to seats, they were not *then;* If they were not *then*, the fourteenth article has not been legally ratified."

And if Georgia has not legally ratified the Constitutional Amendment, Georgia is not legally entitled to representation in Congress, and will not be entitled to participation in the Presidential election. On this supposition the session of the Legislature amounts to nothing, and the State may be required to resume its place under military government. These are matters, however, which Congress will probably decide. In conjunction with the proceeding which gives them prominence, they may turn the balance in the Congressional mind in favor of an early reassembling at Washington.

The Negotiations Between France and Spain.

We had a cable dispatch a few days ago that the French Emperor had declined a proposition of the Queen of Spain to meet her in conference at Biarritz. It has received a sort of confirmation from the subsequent dispatch which announced the arrival at Paris of a special envoy from Madrid, who has had an interview with the Emperor.

About the time of our receiving the first-mentioned dispatch, we got another, reporting that the French Government was about to withdraw its troops from Rome; and in connection with the news of the arrival of the Spanish envoy at Paris, we receive a report that his mission is for the purpose of effecting an agreement with France by which Spain will dispatch a military force to Rome on condition of NAPOLEON lending his support to the throne of Queen ISABELLA.

We do not mean to give any undue value to these reports, which, at best, come from quarters uncertainly informed of the schemes and movements of the reticent and duplicitous, as well as high and august personages who control the destinies of Europe.

If the object of France, in withdrawing her army from Rome, is another step preparatory to the ever-impending war with Prussia, the Pope will assuredly find it necessary to obtain outside support from some quarter. He could obtain it neither from Italy nor Austria. The only European Power that could render him assistance is Spain. Spain has a very fine iron-clad fleet, and a strong and warlike army. She was eager to rush to the support of His Holiness, when his power was menaced a couple of years ago. It is true the Spanish throne is itself in troubles at this moment that threaten its existence; but it is probable that the Queen and her reactionary Ministers are of the belief that nothing could be better calculated to rally the Spanish people to her support than an expedition in behalf of the Holy Father. The army itself is the chief source of the present troubles in Spain. The large number of arrests lately made have been almost entirely of military officers; and we know that disaffection has spread through the greater part of the army. This would all disappear in the event of such an expedition as is spoken of; and even a war with Italy, especially if Queen ISABELLA had her throne guaranteed by France, could be regarded with more satisfaction than the perils that now environ her Government.

We have no doubt that the appearance of a Spanish army in Rome would quickly embroil Spain with the Italian Government; and all the more certainly, if the action of Spain were in connection with the outbreak of hostilities between France and Prussia. When Spain proposed to aid the Pope during his last troubles, the wrath of the Italians was aroused to the highest pitch. The act in itself need not have been regarded as any more offensive than the course pursued by France; but Italy does not feel the hopelessness of a contest with Spain as she does with France, and has had no such relations with Spain as she has had with France. It is possible that Italy underrates the power of Spain, and especially of the Spanish navy; but we have no doubt that the result of a contest between them would be, not only the triumph of the Italian Government on Italian soil, but the unification of the Kingdom of Italy and the downfall of the Pope's temporal power.

There is reason to credit the report that the negotiations now going on between the Spanish and French Governments relate to this matter; and we need entertain no doubt that if a treaty is formed by which Spanish troops enter Rome, their first appearance on Papal soil will be the signal for the ever-impending European war.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson in England.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has lost no time in commencing his public career in England, and he has shown great tact and boldness in selecting the "Cutlers' feast" at Sheffield as the occasion of his first public address. Sheffield, it will be recollected, is the chief seat of the cutlery manufacture in England, and the annual banquet of the company or guild of hardware manufacturers at that place has long been an event of considerable importance not only among the class specially concerned, but to the North of England generally. It has been customary, for some time, for not only the members of Parliament for Sheffield and adjoining districts, but for prominent statesmen who happened to be in any way connected with the neighborhood, to take the banquet given by the "Master Cutler" as an opportunity for enunciating their views of the questions of the day. Of late years the principal event of general interest at this Sheffield festival has been the speech of the senior member for the borough, Mr. ROEBUCK. During and since the war, that erratic and venomous politician has always distinguished himself at the Cutlers' feast by parading his sympathy with the Southern rebellion and its objects, his approval of slavery, and his rancorous abuse of all of his countrymen who had dared to manifest their good wishes to the cause of the Union. But now we learn that our new Minister to Great Britain has been invited to the Sheffield festival, and has been heartily welcomed in the very stronghold of English animosity toward this country, and sympathy with the rebellion, even while speaking in the strongest and most emphatic terms of satisfaction at the overthrow of the system of slavery, for which Sheffield, through its Parliamentary representative, formerly delighted to manifest its admiration.

Mr. JOHNSON has taken a wise course in at once placing himself in communication with the English people, and the reception he seems to have met with in Sheffield shows that even by an audience which above all others might have been suspected of entertaining unfriendly feelings, his frank assurances of good will on the part of his country were received in an equally frank and loyal spirit. He has his work before him in the shape of the negotiations to be carried through with the English Government; but nothing can tend more effectually to the satisfactory settlement of all questions at issue than an event like his meeting face to face with the English people, even under what might have been supposed to be unfavorable circumstances.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. GRANT's loyal subordination to law and authority appears in his whole career, military and civil. On the 29th of May, 1863, he wrote to Secretary CHASE: "No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order I may receive from those in authority over me." And the much-criticised remark in his letter of acceptance, "I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people," should be read in the light of a remark he made in his letter to President JOHNSON, in August, 1867: "This is a Republic, where *the will* of the people is *the law* of the land." There is no danger of our great soldier ever attempting to overstep the constitutional limitations of his authority.

The City was startled a few days since by the accounts of the cowardly shooting disturbance at the Broadway Theatre, when, for the alleged purpose of serving a writ, a number of Deputy Sheriffs broke in upon the stage and commenced shooting promiscuously into a crowd of innocent and helpless persons. These men were arrested and locked up for examination, charged with having seriously wounded two persons on that occasion. The Magistrate, Police Justice SHANDLEY, appears to have done all in his power to bring them to justice, but the District-Attorney has been wofully remiss in his duty. Several times the examination has been postponed because no officer was present to prosecute the offenders. Yesterday the case was called up again, and again the District-Attorney failed to put in an appearance. In adjourning the case again to the 15th inst., the Magistrate remarked that if the District-Attorney were not then present, he should be forced to dismiss the case. So it would seem that all that is necessary to secure full liberty for any and every ruffian who chooses to endanger the lives of innocent persons is to secure the timely absence of the District-Attorney. The conduct of the prosecution in this case has been most disgraceful throughout.

Some one has proposed an exhibition of all the works of the late artist, CHARLES L. ELLIOTT, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of a monument to his memory. The suggestion is a good one, and we trust the managers of the National Academy of Design will take measures to have it carried out this Fall.

We beg the Nova Scotians not to appeal to us for assistance against England in their present quarrel. We don't think the quarrel is one that it is worth while to go to war about—certainly it is not worth while for *us* to go to war about it. We appreciate very deeply the compliment they pay us in constantly threatening to appeal to the United States for assistance against the English Government. But we have just got through with a tremendous war on our own account, and must ask them to settle up their own difficulties for the present.

Many New-Yorkers had fondly hoped that the bill passed by the last Legislature, abolishing the Board of Councilmen, would relieve the City of an intolerable and most expensive nuisance. But it seems that such is not the fact. The rose is simply called by another name, but it remains the same old rose after all. Instead of Councilmen they are henceforth to be designated "Assistant Aldermen." There won't be quite so many of them, but it will be curious if the twenty-one don't cost the tax-payers quite as much as the larger number now does. The character of the Board is not to be changed, but the price of each member thereof will doubtless be increased. We fail to see how the overburdened taxpayers are to experience any relief by the change of name from Councilmen to Assistant Aldermen.

The recent horrible railroad accident in England created an intense feeling throughout the country, and the result of the coroner's inquest was looked for with deep interest. After a thorough and protracted investigation of the causes which led to the disaster, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict of manslaughter against two brakemen who were attached to the freight train. Englishmen have been prone to hold Americans to a severe accountability in such cases, and their newspapers have denounced our railway management in unmeasured terms. they have an opportunity now to set us an example in the matter of holding railroad employes responsible for the faithful performance of their duty. We shall watch with interest any further proceedings that may be instituted against the two brakemen whom the Coroner's jury hold responsible for the slaughter of thirty-two persons.

The Providence *Journal* thinks that "New-York City should be erected into a State, the State of Manhattan, and that Long Island might be joined to it if the people of Long Island would tolerate the connection." It argues that as things now are, New-York City has not the right of self-government, while at the same time it controls the politics of the State. It also says:

"The reconstruction of New-York is more important to the reëstablishment of good government and equal laws over the Union than the reconstruction of any one of the rebel States. There has not been a day since old BUFFIN—most appropriate name—fired the first shot on Sumter—he fired the last on himself—when JEFF. DAVIS would not have received more votes in New-York City than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Its sympathies have been against the country, its hopes have been with the rebellion, &c., &c."

Isn't this going a trifle too far?

The Democratic papers are trying to convince the hundred thousand Union soldiers who suffered the horrors of Andersonville, Salisbury, and other rebel prisons—firstly, that they did not suffer much after all; and secondly, that the rebel authorities were not responsible for their sufferings. They have a very hard job on hand, even with OULD to back them up.

Newspapers are springing into existence in Japan. We do not refer to the several papers in the English language published in the ports open to foreigners; but papers in the Japanese language, published at Yeddo, Kioto, and a number of large cities in the interior. They do not pretend to pay much attention to the news of the world, but are occupied with Japanese affairs, the decrees of the Government, and the movements or proceedings of the great bodies of State. The Press will yet become a power among a people so intelligent as the Japanese.

"Am Rhein! Am Rhein!" promises to be as much of a French cry as a German melody. Paris is now poring over three pamphlets—*Our Rhine Frontier! Congress or War!* and *The Rhine is Peace!*—all going in for that old line-of-battle river—the ancient barrier of Gaul. France will not sleep in peace without the Rhine. Our own Frenchman of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* declares it as well as the rest. At the same time, standing at a cooler distance, he would be for a compromise that should "neutralize the Rhenish Provinces"—that is, take them away from Prussia. "Neutralization or a firebrand!"—that is his motto and *ultimatum*. There is a power of smoke, certainly, in this matter, both here and there. It would be rather wonderful if there was not a "touch of fire" somewhere, after all.

We quite understand and sympathize with Mr. CHARLES READE's irritation under the unfair and perhaps slanderous criticisms on *Foul Play*, but we doubt whether he has chosen the best means to bring his detractors to account. Our own COOPER cut but a sorry figure in his libel suits against hostile critics, and Mr. READE himself made nothing of his case against the *Round Table*. His letter, which we printed the other day, is a better answer to dishonest criticism than any verdict for damages could be.

That fashion of the velocipedes is rather a thing to make jokes upon just now, and yet it may grow and improve into something of a custom. One of the HANLON brothers has got a sort of patent for an American whirligig, and several persons have gone about the streets in them. It is an admirable thing for exercise, at any rate. First, there is leg exercise, for the rider must use his legs; and then there is the muscular effort of the arms and trunk to support equilibrium by the cross-handle, the muscles of the whole body being brought fairly into action. It may be called every man's horse and every man's gymnasium. There is one great drawback, however. The fast or strong-minded young ladies would be for it too—every lady on her own velocipede. The idea is full of catastrophes. Those whirligigs will hardly do for our crowded streets. But they may be exploited with a great deal of amusement and benefit in our public parks.

GRANT's silence has troubled the Democrats a great deal, but we don't see that they like it any better when others speak for him. Vermont made a ringing speech the other day; she had made it before, but it was good enough to stand repetition, and it was given with unusual effect. We expect to hear another campaign speech from Maine before long. These Down-Easters talk plainly and to the point.

That we have but begun to explore the wealth and boundless resources of the vast region lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast range, is evident from the frequent "cropping out" of new discoveries, in the papers of that huge wilderness. The Humboldt *Register*, in the State of Nevada, reports the finding of a great deposit of cinnabar—sulphuret of mercury. The quicksilver mines of California control the world's market, and here we have more of the same!

What with bricklayers' strikes and other such interruptions to enterprise in building, New-York and its vicinity have been falling behindhand in that matter. Philadelphia, on the contrary, has been getting ahead. The whole number of new buildings erected there between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1 was 3,634, and of altered buildings 1,004—4,638 all told. With the exceedingly moderate estimate of $6,000 as the average value of the new erections and the alterations at $800 each, we find an aggregate of $22,607,200 spent on building in nine months. And this is a low average, for many of the buildings are factories, public halls, churches, and so on, which would probably run it up much higher. The Brotherly Lovers are evidently prospering, and we congratulate them on it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The drama of "Lorle" is to be substituted for the Offenbach operettas at the *matinée*, which will be given in Wood's Museum to-day. Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL and Mr. COLLIER will sustain the leading parts. There is a marked improvement in the character of the afternoon visitors to the new Museum, and the more elevated class of entertainment given is certainly worthy of this better patronage. At the evening performances the attendance is as select as that which may be found at the best theatre in the City. In these particulars the new Museum is a hundred per cent. better than the old concern, twice stricken by fire.

The last performances of "Foul Play" are announced by the manager of the New-York Theatre. That drama is to be replaced on the 14th inst., by Mr. CHARLES GAYLER's new local play, called "Out of the Streets."

Signor BLITZ—the happiest of all the wizards—who has been for the last thirteen years puzzling the Philadelphians with his cunning magical devices, is announced to begin a series of his pleasant entertainments in this City, at Dodworth Hall, on Monday evening next. Signor BLITZ has grown gray in his merry service of the public, but his heart is as light, his fingers as nimble, his tongue as delusive, and his powers as wonderful as in the days of his youth.

Matinées are advertised to-day of "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic; of "Foul Play," at the New-York Theatre; of "Elizabeth," with Mrs. LANDER's very excellent personation of the Queen of England, at the Broadway; and of "KINNEY's "Lincoln Diorama," at Irving Hall.

WASHINGTON.

The Vermont Election—How it is Received—A Bitter Pill for the Democracy—The Rosecrans Negotiations—Rollins Again—List of Nominations for Supervisors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1868.

Unless one lives in the African precincts of this city he must have neighbors of—to draw it mildly—Democratic proclivities. Some of mine would take no offence were I to designate them by a still more unenviable political appellation. As a general thing, they keep up the outward aspect of civility and politeness, but there are times when they bid adieu to good manners, and answer your well-intended morning salutation with something the opposite of a *benediction*. This was generally the case after Federal victories during the war, and on Wednesday morning I again noticed the same utter absence of politeness among my Democratic neighbors.

The morning itself was a remarkably fine one, and yet I found but few of that class to agree with me on that point. I observed, also, a wonderful lack of that cheerful hilarity in which they have so generously indulged since the Kentucky election.

I had a suspicion as to the cause of this, and the first inquiry, innocently made of a man who can weep like Job Trotter over the "terrible condition of the country," was enough to confirm my surmise. "Any news from the Vermont election?" I got no answer—not in words, at least; But there was fixed upon your devoted correspondent a look that gave him a fearful conception of what the fabled basilisk might have been.

Now this very individual, a few short weeks ago, took extra pains to visit my domicile, and without omitting a single discomforting word, provokingly repeated the entire Press telegrams of the Kentucky election. He was all urbanity then, and, after deliberately relating the news of that "great ground swell," as he was pleased to call it, he complacently went through the hilarious ceremonies ascribed to the elder Kilmansegg:

"First in his pockets he made a grope,
And then, in the fullness of joy and hope,
Seemed washing his hands with invisible soap,
In imperceptible water."

There was nothing of this abluent performance to be seen yesterday when my simple interrogatory was innocently propounded; but still the look given by this irate individual was at least a satisfactory reply, if not a complete answer.

The Democratic papers, too, were for some reasons best known to themselves very backward in their enterprise and niggardly of this news. There were none of the bold display lines that are looked for after important events like this; no double leaded leaders commanding especial attention; not even a reference to the progress of the famous "ground swell;" and he must be a close reader indeed who can discover in the Democratic papers here sufficient data to fully reveal the complete extent of the Democratic disaster in the glorious Green Mountain State.

"But wait until you hear from the State of Maine—the State of prostrated commerce, deserted ports, dismantled ships, and desolated ship-yards," say they. Well, it is not long to wait; but if the news from Maine should be—as the best posted confidently expect it to be—"good news and true," such as immortalized the election of Gov. KENT (your old Whigs will remember it) in song, profanely expressive, the remainder of the political race will be run by the Democracy simply to avert the disgrace of being distanced; certainly with no intelligent hope of winning.

GEN. ROSECRANS' VOLUNTARY MISSION.

Since the famous Niagara negotiations between self-appointed ambassadors of peace during the recent unpleasantness, there has been nothing to cause so much speculation, gossip and conjecture as the voluntary mission of Gen. ROSECRANS to the late chieftains of the exploded Confederacy. Perhaps it may have arisen from the dearth of more important topics, but certainly much more has been said and written about this affair than the men implicated and the results reached have warranted.

It can be looked upon in no other light than that of an electioneering dodge, perpetrated for the sole purpose of making amends for the blunders of the less discreet men of the Wade Hampton ilk.

The case is a plain one, and you may see its like in the courts at any time. Here is the pugnacious South indicted and arraigned for still harboring feelings of bitter hostility against the peace, dignity and welfare of the Republic, for fostering a spirit of discord, and encouraging acts of violence against unoffending citizens. Gen. ROSECRANS volunteers as their attorney; holds a private consultation with him, and advises a plea of "not guilty." Gen. LEE is to be the chief spokesman in this. Now when Gen. LEE speaks simply for himself, he will be believed, for his veracity has never sunk to the level of his patriotism; but when Gen. LEE speaks for the South, or that portion of her people who gathered under his banners during the war, his plea of "not guilty" will be taken for what it is worth, and he must disprove many acts, words and deeds alleged to have been spoken and perpetrated by his friends before the great tribunal of the people will give him his verdict of acquittal.

As for Gen. ROSECRANS he has, to say the least, taken an ill-advised time to exhibit his patriotic zeal. If the movement be not intended for the benefit of the Seymour party, it certainly carries with it such appearances, and Gen. ROSECRANS will find to his regret that the good wishes which the loyal people of the country were lavish in bestowing upon the gallant soldier, or newly-appointed Minister, will be indignantly withheld from the self-constituted party manager.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

There is another negotiation in progress; one fraught with as much importance in the eyes of certain aspiring patriots as the recent conference at the Virginia Springs. Secretary MCCULLOCH and Commissioner ROLLINS are closeted daily, endeavoring to agree upon the men to fill the offices of Supervisors of revenue districts established under the recent law. That these officials meet to confer together is, of itself, a hopeful sign, and the rumor—which obtains credit with outsiders—that the conference will lead to an arrangement satisfactory to both, gives assurance that at least one hitch in that halting Bureau of National Revenue is in a fair way of removal.

Pending the conference, the noble army of applicants are standing with bated breath, eagerly looking for the result with commingled feelings of hope and fear.

Prior to this present arrangement Commissioner ROLLINS had sent in the names of thirteen Supervisors, some of which will probably be retained in the new lists, and will ultimately be confirmed. As these nominations have never been given to the public, I subjoin the list with the respective districts:

Eastern Pennsylvania, D. P. Southworth; Western Pennsylvania, A. P. Trilton; Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, James R. West; Northern New-York, J. A. Sherman; Tennessee, R. F. Patterson; Illinois, John Olney; Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia, Alex. Fulton; North and South Carolina, John Cremer; Northern Ohio, Wm. F. Comley; Alabama

Georgia and Florida, M. J. Saffold; Virginia and West Virginia, Thos. R. Laird; Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, John Legro; Kentucky, D. S. Goodloe.

It is whispered that some of these names were sent in with the expectation that they would not meet with the Secretary's approval, and that Mr. ROLLINS will not make much of a fight in their behalf; having made the nominations in fulfillment of promises previously given, and not from any preëminent fitness of the nominees. It is idle to speculate on the matter, however, for before this finds its way to your readers the entire list of appointments will have been filled.

POTOMAC.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 4.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENT APPOINTED.

Mr. S. H. SWETLAND, of this city, has been appointed Special Agent of the Indian Bureau, to make a roster of loyal Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, for the purpose of enabling them to obtain their annuities from Government. Some time since a man named POWELL was appointed for this purpose, but failed to do anything except to draw his pay, and the Indians have consequently suffered from inability to obtain their just dues. Nearly all of them were loyal to the Government during the rebellion, and some of them served in the Federal army.

REDUCTION OF CUSTOMS EMPLOYES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders for a general reduction of the number of employes in the several Custom-houses in the country, and has sent out special agents for the purpose of assisting in the execution of this order. It is a notable fact that thus far Republicans have been sufferers in the discharges that have ensued. Special instructions have also been issued in certain cases, among which is an order dismissing the Measurers in the Philadelphia Custom-house, and transferring their duties to the Inspectors. It was in pursuance of these instructions that the discharge of 108 men from the New-York Custom-house occurred. The excuse for this course is the reduction of appropriations by Congress.

WAR CLAIMS OF STATES.

The clerical force in the Third Auditor's Office, engaged in the settlement of claims of the several States against the Government, growing out of the war, is to be increased by details from other divisions of the office for the purpose of hurrying them through.

THE SEPTEMBER SESSION.

There is an evident abatement in the desire for a September session of Congress, occasioned in part by the result of the Vermont elections, but there is nevertheless an urgent demand from the South for a session, based on the apparent necessity of additional legislation to protect the lives and property of the Unionists of that section. The recent legislative outrage in Georgia, by which the colored members of the Lower House of Legislature of that State were expelled, is presented as a sufficient reason. But it is readily answered by the statement that a few months additional delay will not do much harm. The question will soon be settled, however, as Senator MORGAN and Gen. SCHENCK, with whom the matter rests, have agreed to meet here on the 18th inst. for that purpose. Speaker COLFAX will also be here at that time, and perhaps Senator WADE. In the meantime, the majority of the Nominating Conventions for Congressmen will have been held, and the stress of the canvass will be greater than ever. It is, therefore, quite probable that no session will be held.

THE REVENUE INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. GEO. H. FITCH, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who is associated with Solicitor BINCKLEY in working up the conspiracy against Commissioner ROLLINS in New-York, arrived here on the 6 o'clock train this evening, and taking a carriage at the depot served a dozen or more subpœnas on different parties, to appear as witnesses in the case at the Court on Monday. He succeeded in transacting this business and returning to the depot in time to take the 7 o'clock train, and returned to New-York. During his stay he exhibited great excitement and expressed fears that the original charges against Messrs. ROLLINS and HARLAN would not be sustained, but hoped that they would be able to discover something new. He added that he was afraid Secretary MCCULLOCH would be implicated in some of the charges before they terminate their investigations.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 4.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The facts in relation to the armed resistance to the process from the United States Courts and United States Commissioner in Larue, Nelson and Marion Counties, Kentucky, show, in addition to what has already been published on that subject, that the outrage occurred about the 1st of the present month. The lives of the officers were saved, when they showed they were special and not regular deputies of Marshal MERIWETHER. It is stated that, in the present condition of affairs in that part of the State, it is impossible to organize a civil posse to be of any avail. The subject being one of military cognizance, it has been referred to the Secretary of War, who has taken prompt action in the premises. He will be governed by the opinion of the Attorney-General, addressed to the Marshal for Florida on the 20th ult., and applied to this case, namely, that the law gives the Marshal power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of a process within his district, and that the military are not exempt from obligation to obey, in common with all others, his summons in case of necessity.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner ROLLINS will to-day send to Secretary MCCULLOCH nominations for Supervisors, under the Revenue law, for those districts for which names have not already been presented. No action has yet been taken on the nominations already existing, but it is thought proper at this time to send in the remaining nominations, and thus complete the list. Another interview on the subject will be had between the Secretary and the Commissioner this afternoon.

The following Internal Revenue officials were appointed to-day: Storekeepers—James Shannon, New-York City; Washington Stark, Aurora, Ind.; James Skelton, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; James G. Harrington, Dover, Del.; John Holmes, Fayette County, Pennsylvania; D. D. Broadhead, Philadelphia. Gaugers—Daniel C. Gilbany, Holmes McLoy, Robert P. Robinson, James S. Gillam, in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania District; David Lostulter and Robert D. Brown, in the Tenth Indiana District; John W. Crump, in Seventh New-York District; Clark Wilson, in Twenty-Third Pennsylvania, and George O. Tiffany, in Second California District.

RECEPTION OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

Baron LEDERER, who has lately been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria to the United States, was to-day officially received by the President. On presenting his credentials, the Baron addressed the President as follows:

"His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, my august Sovereign, having recalled Count WYDENBRECK by these letters from the diplomatic post he hitherto occupied in the United States, has been graciously pleased to appoint me his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in this country. In consequence I have the honor to present the credentials by which my Sovereign has accredited me in that capacity to your Excellency. I shall endeavor to perform my duties by being a faithful interpreter of his sentiments to your Excellency and the American nation, and by continuing to develop and to expound the good and friendly relations which so happily exist between my own country and the United States. The development of the American Constitution and institutions and the growing prosperity of the United States have been a source of great interest to Austria, as well as that the great progress made by my country in the last few years has found manifest sympathies in this country. I hope, therefore, that these reciprocal feelings will form a new tie between the two nations."

The President made the following reply:

"Baron LEDERER, I give you a cordial welcome to the United States. Your Sovereign, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, has always been friendly to us, and the people of those States, as well as of all the other States over which he presides, have been uniformly kind, liberal and generous in their appreciation of us. Your Government is now sedulously and loyally engaged in strengthening the foundations of civil and religious freedom. We should be not only unjust to the Austrian people, but unfaithful to our own traditions and principles, if in such a crisis we did not extend to them our fraternal sympathy and moral support."

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore Goldsborough has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Commodore Francis B. Ellison has been detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Tenth District, headquarters Buffalo, N. Y., and placed on waiting orders. He will be relieved on the 1st of October by Capt. Gustavus H. Scott, whose orders to the Philadelphia Navy-yard have been revoked.

Commander Jonathan Young has been detached from the command of the *Mahaska*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Schetky and First Assistant Engineer Tower have been detached from the *Mahaska*, and ordered to iron-clad duty at New-Orleans.

Paymaster Henry M. Denniston has been detached from duty as Naval Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, and placed on waiting orders.

Secretary Schofield has directed a board of officers, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Alexander, of the Corps of Engineers; Major J. McAllister, Ordnance Department; Capt. J. M. Robertson, Second Artillery, to assemble at San Francisco on the 1st of October, to ascertain and recommend the most suitable armament for the fort on Alcatraz Island, Cal., and any other forts on the Pacific coast.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

Compromise of Suits to the Government—Opinion of the Acting Attorney-General.

The following opinion, prepared by Acting Attorney-Gen. J. HUBLEY ASHTON, at the request of Secretary MCCULLOCH, on the one hundred and second section of the new Internal Revenue law, was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him transmitted to Commissioner ROLLINS:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sept. 1, 1868.

Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Your letter of the 14th ult. incloses paper on file in your department relating to the case of the distillery of JAMES LYNCH and pending on a writ of error in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, and presents for the consideration of the Attorney-General certain questions in regard to procedure proper to be observed in administering the provisions of section 102 of the act of July 23, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits, and for other purposes, which declares that no compromise of any suit or proceeding in Court under the Internal Revenue laws shall be made without the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

The application in the case of LYNCH is the first to which the attention of the Attorney-General has been called under this recent legislation. It is eminently proper, therefore, that the course of investigation and action to which similar applications shall be subjected hereafter should be determined now upon due consideration of the intention of Congress and correct principles of administration in such cases. Particular inquiry upon the construction of the provision of the law which you address to this office, is, whether, in the matter of an appropriation for compromise, pending judicial proceeding under the Internal Revenue law, the opinions of both the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury, should be expressed before the case is referred to the Attorney-General, or whether the sense and force of the word "recommendation" require that the opinion or advice of the Attorney-General should be given before any notion is taken in the case by both or either of the other officers. It will be perceived, on referring to section 102 of the act of 1868, just quoted, that the executive officers mentioned in connection with the subject of compromise in cases arising under the Internal Revenue laws are the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the Attorney-General, the latter having no duty to perform in cases in which the Courts have not obtained jurisdiction. The precise effect, if any, which is to be given to the opinion of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, I will not now consider. The present inquiry does not require the determination of any question as to his authority and functions. The statute, it will be seen, does not indicate the order in which the officers named shall act, but it does require, before any compromise shall be made of a pending suit, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General shall concur in the opinion that a compromise should be advantageous to the United States. This requirement implies the duty of independent examination by each of these officials of every case presented for his action, and the grounds on which the proposal submitted for his consideration should be accepted or rejected.

The duty imposed should be performed by each in good faith, and upon an intelligent appreciation of the case, and considerations which are applicable to it and which should control the action of Government in regard to it—it is not a mere ministerial function that is performed by officers to whom this important subject has been conferred—by a delicate and important executive duty which is devolved upon them by the State. The final authority and responsibility rests with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is he alone who can actually compromise a claim arising under the Internal Revenue laws. The functions of the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General are advisory. The Commissioner may compromise with their consent, but even in a case where both of them advise and consent to a proposed compromise, I apprehend the Commissioner may, for good reasons, refuse to effect it. It seems to me, then, that before the Commissioner submits a proposal which has been made to him for a compromise of a case of this character to the Secretary of the Treasury, it should appear to him that it would be for the interest of the United States that a compromise should be effected.

On such submission of a case to the Secretary of the Treasury, he may either refer it to the Attorney-General for his consideration and action, or examine it, and from his opinion on it, afterward send the matter to the Attorney-General for his advice and recommendation. The order in which the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General act on the matter is not important, as each should give it an independent examination, and express his individual judgment upon it, according to the views and intention of the statute I have just indicated.

I think the word "recommendation," employed in connection with the Attorney-General, has no special significance, and does not imply that the Attorney-General is to perform any different duty from that required of the Secretary of the Treasury. If the Secretary and the Attorney-General both concur in the opinion that a compromise should be accepted, the Commissioner will be then authorized to make it. If they agree that the proposed compromise would be inexpedient, or if they differ in opinion upon that question, he is not authorized to accept it, but as I have before remarked, he is not bound to make a compromise, even where the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General concur in recommending it.

The original opinion as to the expediency of it may have changed pending its examination by other officers. New information may have been communicated to him, or new considerations of public policy may have come into view after the matter was passed from his office, which may change or modify his original judgment upon the case. Discretion is finally exercisable by him, and it should be exercised intelligently, wisely and conscientiously. I believe the foregoing views contain an intelligible answer to the questions which you submit.

The Commissioner, I think, in referring to the subject of a proposed compromise to you, may express in terms or in substance his opinion that it would be for the interest of the United States to accept the proposal, and you may then institute an examination of the subject, and form your own opinion upon it, or suspend your judgment until you obtain the favorable recommendation of the Attorney-General.

I may be permitted to remark that it would conduce to a proper examination of cases which the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General may be called upon to consider, if full reports upon the facts and law which they involve were prepared from original papers or information in the office of the Commissioner, and by one of his subordinate officers. The cases, in other words, should be developed in the office of the Commissioner before they are referred to you or come to this office. Such reports as I speak of may accompany the original papers in cases, but such papers should always be accompanied by statements that will give this office an intelligent view of the facts which the papers may be supposed so verify, and in most instances of the statutory provisions on which the proceedings which it is proposed to compromise are based.

Referring now to the case of JAMES LYNCH, which you have submitted to this office, it appears that in this case the United States have obtained a judgment of forfeiture against the distillery of that person in the District Court at Brooklyn. The claimant has sued out a writ of error from the Circuit Court. The case is spoken of in the papers as an appeal in that Court. I apprehend, however, it is there on a writ of error. It is suggested as one of the grounds in favor of the compromise that the case involves questions of law which are of doubtful decision, but as far as I perceive, the papers in the case can give no clear idea of what these questions are. I do not find that a bill of exceptions has ever been submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or to you. The authority for character attributed to the questions made by a bill of exception to the report of the District-Attorney; but I do not think his report ought to be conclusive. We ought at least to know what the questions are, and see whether they are as doubtful as the local law office thinks.

The character of these questions may not absolutely control the final action of this office, but before determining the expediency and propriety of the compromise proposed it is deemed prudent to request that you will ask the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to obtain from or through the District-Attorney, for the use of this office, a copy of the file of exceptions or other statements of the case, on which the case must ultimately be decided on by appellate tribunal.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. HUBLEY ASHTON,

Acting Attorney-General.

Charles Loring Elliott—Letter from G. W. Curtis.

From the Syracuse Standard.

Syracuse has a peculiar interest in the memory of ELLIOTT. It was in this neighborhood that he was born and his boyhood was passed, and in this city he painted the first of that great gallery of portraits which have so justly made him famous. In this region, too, most of his kindred live, and his affectionate heart always turned to it with unchanging tenderness. It is a pleasant thought, surely, that the young, vigorous, bustling city, so practical, so prosperous, should have the charm to the stranger of association with so lovely a character and so genuine a fame as that of ELLIOTT.

The story of his life has been told in all the papers. An artist's life is usually tranquil. Like the Vicar of Wakefield, he moves from the blue room to the brown, and that is the outward event of his year. ELLIOTT went from Onondaga County to the City of New-York in 1834, and although he was often absent for the purposes of his profession, and indeed for the last two or three years had lived in Albany, where he died, yet New-York claimed him as a citizen, and upon the shores of her bay his ashes lie.

The gentle, simple, noble nature of the man will be always a fond tradition among his friends. Shy and retiring, with an exquisite sense of humor and the shrewdest observation, a combination which often gives a touch of cynicism to a man's judgments, he was as humble as a child, nor did the great success in his art which he achieved spoil in the least degree the manly sweetness of his disposition. If the temptations and perils that beset us all tried him also with their most alluring seductions, the secret struggles of his life only the more proved and purified his manhood.

From the first his talent determined the course of his life. He was but fourteen when he made a copy of a portrait, and from that time until his death, a period of forty years, he went on painting portraits. His skill, both in likeness and execution, were remarkable. All his works, the poorer with the better, still show the master. Vivid, vigorous, brilliant, free, they yet do not want that tenderness and delicacy which are essential to the finest portraiture; and his name will always live among those of the chief American masters in this kind. His fidelity and industry were worthy of his talent; and it is regretfully stated by one of his friends that his untiring devotion to his art for the last few months was the occasion of his death.

Since the first week of July he had not been able to work. Exhausted with his long labor he came home, and, with the premonition that sometimes gently warns the parting spirit, he looked around his studio sadly, conscious that his life's happy work was done. A happy work, for it was the easy activity of a full and flowing talent. Happy for himself, because his taste and his occupation were not in conflict. Happy for others, because of his successful skill. From the rooms of the Academy of which his works were so chief an ornament, followed by the fraternity of his art, in the sensitive heart of not one of whom did his eminence ever disturb a faithful affection. ELLIOTT was buried on Friday last. That quaint, modest, picturesque figure, that quiet voice, that cordial greeting, shall be known no more. But few men will live longer in fresh and affectionate remembrance than CHARLES LORING ELLIOTT.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Illinois Complaints of the Action of the New-York Authorities—Commission Appointed to Visit This State.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Sept. 2.

On Monday last an informal meeting of several of the citizens of this section interested in cattle and the cattle trade, was held at the office of Col. JOHN WILLIAMS, in this city, for the purpose of devising some means for the protection of the shippers of stock to Buffalo, New-York and other points. The committee addressed a letter to Gov. OGLESBY, and, in accordance with the wishes of the committee, he appointed Messrs. HARVEY N. EDWARDS and EDMUND H. PIPER as special Commissioners to proceed to New-York to look after the interests of Western shippers of cattle. He also addressed a letter to Gov. FENTON, of New-York, in relation to the matter.

Below we publish the letter of the committee addressed to Gov. OGLESBY, and other documents relating to the matter.

The following is the letter to the Governor:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, Monday, Aug. 31.

HIS EXCELLENCY RICHARD J. OGLESBY—The undersigned having been appointed a committee, by a public meeting of some of the citizens of Sangamon County interested in the cattle business, to wait on your Excellency as Governor of Illinois, and request of your Excellency a semi-official power or authentic letter, authorizing and empowering HARVEY N. EDWARDS of Sangamon, and EDWARD H. PIPER of Macon County, to proceed to Albany and Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and there take into consideration among the conflicting and clashing interest of the harsh speculators, the best cattle interest of the State of Illinois. There is reason to fear that the interest of Illinois will be sacrificed unless this matter is promptly attended to. Hoping you may give as strong a power as you have authority to do, we subscribe ourselves, most respectfully,

S. H. JONES,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
W. H. HERNDON,
Committee.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 1, 1868.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Responding to the wishes of our citizens especially interested in preventing disease among cattle, and in protecting the trade in and shipment of live stock from the State of Illinois to Eastern markets, as formally expressed in a resolution passed at a meeting of citizens, in stock raising and shipment of cattle, held in Sangamon County, Aug. 31, 1868, I do hereby appoint and commission HARVEY N. EDWARDS, of Sangamon County, and EDMUND H. PIPER, of Macon County, as Special Commissioners, to proceed to the State of New-York, with full power to inquire into and coöperate with efforts made by the authorities of the State of New-York, referring to and bearing upon the shipment of cattle from this State to the Eastern markets, and especially to petition the Executive authority of that State and the Special Commissioners or Inspectors to whom has been intrusted, under the laws of said State, the power to impose restrictions and limitations upon the trade in and shipment of cattle to Eastern markets, to so regulate and alter the same as not to hinder or embarrass oppressively the shipment of and trade in stock from the State of Illinois. In this respect due consideration will be given to prevent and suppress the disease or threatened epidemic among cattle.

The Commissioners appointed by this authority have full power to enter into any arrangements necessary to a satisfactory settlement of all questions arising upon the subject of their appointment.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Springfield, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

By the Governor:

SHARON TYNDALE, Secretary of State.

LETTER OF GOV. OGLESBY TO GOV. FENTON.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 1, 1868.

His Excellency, Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New-York, Albany:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in introducing to you, and recommending to your favorable attention, Messrs. HARVEY N. EDWARDS and EDMUND H. PIPER, of this State, who I have this day taken the liberty to appoint as Special Commissioners to visit your State for the purpose of making inquiry into the restrictions your authorities have deemed important and necessary to impose upon the trade in and shipment of cattle from this State to the Eastern markets, in consequence of an apprehended epidemic among cattle commonly known as the Spanish or Texas fever. I will thank you in behalf of the people of this State for any assistance or suggestions you may be able to give these gentlemen to aid them in securing the objects of their appointment.

They have been instructed to present to you their authority, and to confer with you freely on the subject, in a spirit of entire good-will, to the end that trade may not be unnecessarily restricted, and that both the consumer and shipper may enjoy the full benefit of as free trade as is possible under the circumstances.

With high regards, I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. OGLESBY,
Governor of Illinois.

When the PLANTATION BITTERS were first made known to the American people, some seven years ago, it was supposed that they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas over forty years ago, as any old planter, merchant or sea captain doing business with the West Indies will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father, (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics,) he would invariably have these Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or trifling, the decanter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1868.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, and No. 10 State-st., Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in the *Commercial*, at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in the *Commercial* are requested to contract through them.

M. HALSTEAD & CO., Proprietors *Commercial.*

We Pledge our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and dirrrhœa and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Lace Curtains.—New styles for Fall trade; also, some auction goods at low prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture Coverings.—New styles of Terry's and English Brocatels sold only at KELTY'S store, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades.—For Dwellings, Churches, Stores, &c., at KELTY'S store, No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture.—New French styles of first-class Furniture at low prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Ladies, Cultivate Physical Beauty. Send 10 cents, for new pamphlet of 20 pages, to agent for Mme. JUMEL'S Remedies, No. 607 Broadway, N. Y.

"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Flies.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Bugs.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Fleas.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Roaches.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Vermin.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills all Insects.
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 7 6th-av.

Ladies from the Country, if you wish beautiful boots and shoes, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

APPLETON—NELSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, by Rev. Joseph Ransom, assisted by Rev. Wm. H. Neilson, Rev. JOHN P. APPLETON, of Port Jervis, N. Y., to ANNA J., daughter of Wm. Nelson, Esq., of Ravenswood, L. I.

BARNUM—POTTS.—At Livingston, Columbia County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Levi Schell, assisted by Rev. J. A. Rosenburg, JOHN D. BARNUM, of Amenia Union, Dutchess County, N. Y., to HATTIE A., daughter of Jacob L. Potts, Esq.

GILLBEE—BEALES.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, by the Most Rev. the Archbishop of New-York, JAMES GILLBEE, Jr., of Ponce, Porto Rico, to SARAH LANGWORTHY BEALES, daughter of Dr. T. C. Beales, of New-York.

WALBRIDGE—NOBLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Thomas Reynolds, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Bishop Falkner, CHARLES E. WALBRIDGE, of Buffalo, N. Y., to ANNIE F., daughter of the late Capt. James Noble, R. N.

DIED.

CARY.—At Portland, on Thursday, Sept. 3, LAURA H., daughter of Capt. Jos. B. Cary.

Funeral from the residence of her father on Sunday, at 4 P. M.

CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 3, Mrs. HARRIET BURNET CRANE, widow of the late Rev. John R. Crane, D. D., of Middletown, Conn., in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 142 Broad-st., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 4 o'clock.

CORTIS.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, ALICE, infant daughter of John C. and Maggie Cortis, aged 7 weeks and 1 day.

The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from their residence, in Nostrand-av., Brooklyn.

ELLIOTT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, after a brief illness, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, of this City, aged 63 years.

His relatives and friends and those of his family are invited to be present at the funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Guilford, Conn., for interment.

FIEDLER.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 3, ERNEST CHARLES, only son of Edward Charles and Eliza Winthrope Fiedler, aged 7 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GAUTIER.—On Friday, Sept. 4, ELIZABETH GAUTIER, widow of Samuel Gautier, in the 80th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

KING.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 26 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, Dr. THEODORE F. KING, aged 64 years.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

KINGSLEY.—On Friday, Sept. 4, HOWARD CROSBY, only son of Norman W. and Alma W. Kingsley.

Funeral on Monday at 1 P. M., at No. 25 West 27th-st.

MACKIE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 3, CATHARINE GEORGIANA FRASER, wife of Robert Mackie, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 1½ P. M.

NASH.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 3, WILLIAM NASH, aged 75 years.

Funeral on Sunday.

PENNINGTON.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 3, at Newark, N. J., WM. S. PENNINGTON, son of the late Gov. Pennington.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 2 P. M., from his late residence.

PEET.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 4, HELEN CREIGHTON, infant daughter of Charles B. and Helen M. Peet, aged 11 months and 20 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 1½ o'clock, at No. 534 5th-av.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

RYERSON.—At Bloomingdale, Passaic County, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 3, KATIE, daughter of M. J. and Annie E. Ryerson, aged 19 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Pompton Church this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

REGER.—Killed by the cars at White House Station, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, ADAM REGER, of New-Germantown, N. J., aged 62 years.

SCHUREMAN.—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, on Friday, Sept. 4, WALTER F., son of J. D. and H. W. Schureman, aged 2 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral will take place on Monday at 1½ P. M. Carriages in waiting at New-Rochelle Depot on the arrival of the 11½ A. M. train from 27th-st.

VAN WYCK.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, at Jericho, L. I., suddenly, CHARLES B., son of Stephen and Philinea Van Wyck, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Christ Church, Hempstead, L. I., this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock.

WEST.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Sept. 4, ALMENA DOLLNER WEST, youngest daughter of Wm. N. West, of Middletown, N. Y., aged 17 years and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her uncle, H. Dollner, No. 177 Washington-av., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 2½ o'clock.

WHEELER.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, JOHN T. WHEELER, Esq., of Seymour, Conn., aged 91 years and 4 months.

WHITNEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, Dr. THOMAS H. WHITNEY, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 27 West 34th-st., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Depot at 11½ o'clock A. M.

☞ At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Standard Life Insurance Company, held the 4th day of September, 1868, Wilson G. Hunt, Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Board have been convened in special session to take notice of the death of their late President, HENRY H. ELLIOTT,

Resolved, That we have heard with sincere grief of the sudden decease of our late President, long known and endeared to us as a friend, and greatly respected and esteemed by us as an officer of this Company.

Resolved, That no formal expression of regret can fitly convey to his family and friends the sense of our sympathy with them, in this sudden and trying bereavement, and while no words of ours can assuage their grief, we can and do feel a melancholy satisfaction in reminding them of the virtues that distinguished him as a man—of the ingenuous and winning courtesies that endeared him to all who knew him, that made him to be so highly esteemed by those with whom he came in contact, but above all, those Christian graces and that piety which we trust has found a full enjoyment in the perfect rest of a better world.

Resolved, That this Company express their keen sense of the loss they have experienced in the death of him who was its founder, its earnest worker, its President from its organization, whose pride in and zealous, discreet labors for its success, seemed even now to promise a rich reward, and who, in the vigorous and hardy constitution of a well preserved and active manhood, we had hoped would have long remained with us, at the head of this institution, reflecting and receiving credit therein.

Resolved, That this Board will attend the funeral of Mr. ELLIOTT in a body, and that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to his family.

J. G. DAWES, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SHERMAN
VERSUS
"RADICAL CURE TRUSS,"
AND THE POOR OLD
SCALPEL EXECUTIONER.

In answer to the outrageous and uncalled-for assault, in an article, lately appearing in the *Scalpel*, from the pen of that egotistical, envious wretch, who, in defiance of law and manly deportment, assumes the right to deplete and terrify every one too far advanced in the sciences of the present day, to come within the circumference of his own narrow mind.

Is HE not a thief indeed who dares, with shameless impudence alone, attempt to rob another of his good name much more than he who steals from his purse?

EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE ON THE TREATMENT OF RUPTURE BY W. T. LEONARD, FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY OF THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE ON THE "MARSH RADICAL CURE TRUSS," APPROVED AND PUBLISHED BY DR. DOWLER, ONE OF THE ABLEST MEDICAL WRITERS IN THIS COUNTRY, EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, PUBLISHED IN NEW-ORLEANS, LA.

Of Marsh's Truss it would be well to speak more at large, for as great efforts have been made to attract the attention of the profession to it at this time, it is well to canvass all its properties, and in a spirit of humanity point out its faults. First as to its general formation; it is known that the most agonizing results flow from too great an amount of pressure. The spring of this truss is very powerful, and presses with equal force upon the rupture and upon the spine. Next the peculiarity of the pad is, that it is a combination of the concave pad and a modification of Semple's cone. Verily extremes have met in the pad of this truss.

The base of the pad is a flattened ring made of pliant material and covered with buckskin: to this another buckskin ring is added, when it is deemed necessary to apply an additional compress. This is Hull's Concave Pad in principle. Within the circle formed by this ring there is placed an exceedingly convex or conical pad, if a lump of ivory about the size of a hickory nut may be called a pad. This protrudes so far beyond the rest of the apparatus that the whole force of the spring will not give any pressure to the concave pad, while the continued application of the ivory must be productive of insupportable agony.

There is no doubt but, if the pressure could be borne, that adhesive, or even depraved, inflammation would be excited; but if the abdomen did not revolt against such inhuman pressure, the spine would, and the instrument would of necessity be laid aside.

Here is an illustration of Marsh's truss from the pen of Prof. Leonard, who was one of the most gentlemanly and profound lecturers on anatomy in general and the anatomy of Hernia in particular, of the present age, which will bear favorable contrast with the bigoted, shameless, partial and withal ignorant, unskillful description of that man-torturing instrument, "Marsh's Truss," by an aged, fanatical scribbler, whose name is emblazoned on the title-page of one of the magazines published in this City, and also his defamatory allusions to the scientific and artistic inventions and discoveries of another person, of the utility of which he unblushingly proves himself to be totally ignorant, notwithstanding these inventions have been in use for a series of years by a certain portion of the afflicted, with a success and result almost marvelous:

"The age of progress is onward, and the ability of a man is measured not by the truthless assertions of another, totally ignorant of the qualifications of the one of whom he speaks or writes, but is measured by the prudent and well-meaning, by his success in the art or study which he pursues. This self-conceited creature, who, by accident more than wisdom, devotes his time to the use of the pen in the detraction and persecution of others, for the gratification of a morbid feeling or desire of the same stamp and character as formerly led to the persecution, even unto death, of some of the learned inventors and discoverers in the past ages of the world—such men generally have a spattering of knowledge, which is practically of little use to any one, although esteemed by themselves as of the utmost importance to society. They take the liberty to commend, or detract from, the character of any one whom they may foolishly deem less than themselves, or enviously strike at their superiors with the view of slaying them with the mighty *Scalpel*, with the same success as was found in the use of the jaw-bone of the ass in ancient times. This respected old dodger of the *Scalpel* must beware, lest his own works terminate like Samson's in his own destruction."

Dr. J. A. Sherman has not the misfortune of an acquaintance or association with this untruthful writer in praise of an article which bears in itself the proof of torture to be little less dreaded than the Inquisition, and which has been inflicted upon thousands who are, to-day, living witnesses of the perfidy and glaring statements such as the one the *Scalpel* gives in favor of this Marsh's truss. The ignorance of this man of the magazine might be removed if he could obtain the favor of a visit into the fitting room of Dr. J. A. Sherman, where he would be able to glean some valuable information of this hobby of his, known as "Marsh's Radical Cure Truss." There he could learn by seeing the great number cast off, to his utter dismay and astonishment, if he has a grain of sincerity in what he advances, how little it is prized by those who have been deceived and persuaded to give it a trial, from just such truthless, deceptive colorings as he has given to it in his *Scalpel* laceration. Bloodless! Oh, how bloodless!!!!!! Truthless as bloodless!!!!!!

The following evidence of success is no doubt the only foundation causing such false emanation from this partial and conceited creature, as piled on with unmeasurable agony in the magazine which thus barters its reputation for a meagre price, regardless of the suffering and injury which may result therefrom to the misguided.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATEMENT OF GEORGE HODGES, Esq.

After this my attention was directed to Dr. Marsh, of the Astor House, Vesey-st., and I called to see him; he tried on various trusses, which proved a failure. He then decided that his $40 radical cure truss would do, but he would have to prepare one. I left his office feeling rather dubious, yet withal I returned in a day or two after, and Dr. Marsh went to work at me again as though he meant this time to conquer; but he soon dropped his courage, and with it my case, for his radical cure truss, though adjusted, readjusted and adjusted again and again, was a failure; it could not retain my rupture, although it was applied with painful force. Dr. Marsh on giving up my case remarked: "You are in a critical condition; it is a wonder your rupture has not killed you long ago." I was again compelled to leave his office doubly disappointed and dejected in spirits.

But as the sun looks brightest after the most terrific storm, so after the most searching and unsuccessful trials for relief, the light of science burst upon me brightest through Dr. Sherman's illustrated circular, which casually fell into my hands: and yet to have the assurance of its being a true light after, as I may say, having endured a series of storms and gloomy forebodings, I determined to take the advice of Dr. Sayre, corner of 5th-av. and 20th-st., who I have heard was one of the most eminent surgeons of this City, before calling on Dr. Sherman, which I did, informing him at the same time of the failure of the persons heretofore alluded to. Dr. Sayre advised me by all means to go to Dr. Sherman and see what he could do, and to come back and let him see me after I got fixed.

This encouraging advice from Dr. Sayre fanned into a flame the spark of hope kindled in me when I first looked over Dr. Sherman's circular, and I went to his office, No. 697 Broadway, with a step of buoyancy which I had not felt before for years. When I arrived I found several before me, but I waited my turn, and had my case examined. During the examination by Dr. Sherman I did not have the same feelings of dread and fear come upon me that I had when Dr. Marsh, Dr. Gregory and others examined me, which circumstance tended further to strengthen my faith in the opinion that I had at last fortunately found some one equal to the task of relieving me. Subsequent to the examination, Dr. Sherman gave a more favorable opinion than any of the other parties to whom I had applied, and expressed himself in such sanguine terms that I put myself in his hands, and am now, and have been since that day, a new man, capable of taking the most active exercise without any inconvenience whatever from my rupture. I am now, practically, a sound man, and expect soon to be in point of fact.

As Dr. Sayre requested me to call and let him see what Dr. Sherman did for me, I stepped in at his office, after proving Dr. Sherman's method a few days, to let him know I was doing well. He examined me, and was very much pleased, expressing his satisfaction in very strong terms of praise, adding, "When I first saw your rupture I was afraid that you would not be able to find anything to do you any good."

GEORGE HODGES.

Thirtieth-st., near Sixth-av., N. Y.

COMMUNICATION TO THE TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR McEVOY, ESQ.

For the sake of humanity I beg of you to publish the following statement:

Some ten years since I became ruptured from heavy lifting, and called on Dr. Marsh, of the Astor House, who applied his "Radical Cure Truss," which he said then, and repeatedly since, would cure me; but notwithstanding the terrible suffering which I endured from the inflammation and excoriation caused by the hard pressure of his truss, my rupture increased. Recently, on learning from a friend that Mr. Henry Harman, No. 220 Washington Market, had been cured of a bad rupture, I called to see him. Mr. Harman informed me that he was now cured: that he had suffered many years from rupture, had used Marsh's and other trusses without being benefitted; that he was cured by Dr. Sherman's applications, and advised me to go and try the same remedies. I took his advice, and the result is a satisfaction and benefit almost marvelous for the short period of five weeks, which I feel like communicating to any one ruptured; for only ruptured persons know of the sufferings from rupture. From the day that Dr. Sherman made his applications, I have felt like a new man.

Any person wishing further particulars can see me at my place of business, No. 375 West Washington Market.

ARTHUR M'EVOY.

Dr. SHERMAN feels assured that he can practically instruct this scion of the *Scalpel*, with all his pretended wisdom and philanthropy, into these mysterious things which appear to him to be beyond the attainments of man, and which were, no doubt, in his verdant days, a real mystery.

Dr. SHERMAN may be found at his office, No. 697 Broadway, daily, prepared to relieve those who have been tortured, scarified and almost ruined by the use of this Marsh-*Scalpel* trick.

P. S.—No. 697 Broadway, Sept. 2, 1868: As a later proof of the popularity of Dr. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURATIVES, we have this day put on the list of our patients a distinguished medical gentleman who, in speaking of Dr. Dixon, remarked that he was well acquainted with him, and that he was ultra in his views, and was not much liked among the Profession generally; that the *Scalpel* was a great hobby of his: that he was distributing No. 46 pretty largely, he himself having received a copy of it a few days since; that yesterday, in conversation on the subject of rupture with some of the Professors at Yale College, New-Haven, he mentioned that he had decided to try Dr. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURATIVES, and one of the most intelligent approved of his decision, adding: "Well, I don't know but you are right; go, I don't think you can do better."

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

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Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

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FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

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A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

SEPT. 1, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—WHEN THE BLOOD is well supplied with its iron element, we feel vigorous and full of animation. It is an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low-spirited; in such cases the PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protoxide of iron) can supply this deficiency, and its use will invigorate us wonderfully.

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WM. R. PRINCE, FLUSHING, N. Y., proprietor for sixty years of the Linnæan Nurseries, announces the only sovereign remedy for Scrofula that has ever proven effective. Also his positive remedials for Catarrh and Bronchitis. All snuffs, powders and inhalations have proven deceptive. The following diseases are permanently eradicated: All chronic Liver and Kidney diseases, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Ear Eruptions, Spermatorrhœa, Skin and Mercurial and other eruptive diseases. Circulars, 3 stamps. Medical Treatise, 25 cents.

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Teachers and Boards of Education are respectfully invited to address the Publishers for further information regarding these Books, all of which are eminently suitable for the school-room.

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PUBLISH THIS DAY:

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In Cooper Institute on the 5th of September, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

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Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

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The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
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And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 FROM the Income Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, upon presentation at the St. Nicholas Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

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No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
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SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
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WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO
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GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

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	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113¾	113⅝	5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅜	108⅝
Coupon, 1881	114	114⅛	Jan. & July	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Reg., '62	108⅜	108⅝	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅜	113⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68	10⅞	108⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅛	109⅝	10-40 Registered	103⅜	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111⅛	10-40 Coupon	104⅜	105⅛
			Gold	144⅜	144⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
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Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.
Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
100,000
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the
SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

These Bonds are for only fifty ℔ cent of the cost of the Road, which is equipped in every way first-class, and running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip.
The road is now doing a good business, and the receipts are much larger than the most sanguine anticipated.
For further particulars inquire of
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No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
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BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company
Payable May 1, 1898,
Interest at the rate of seven per cent, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:
"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."
And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.
JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 287, 336, 189, 100, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 155, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 16th of September, 1868. By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks, also a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST—THE INterest due Sept. 1 on the bonds of Queens County, also any bonds maturing at that date, will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES A. ROE, County Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.
CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,

176th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.
French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GEROKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the education of a few youth of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FRENCH.—Prof. MARC CHENEVIERE, Principal of Marc Cheneviere French Day School for young ladies, No. 271 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is ready to receive as boarders in his family a few young ladies, who would have the privilege of taking the lessons of the school and living among persons speaking French constantly.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $800.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WED., Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Bates, 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 614 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE R. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 40 South Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 14, 1868. Progress of pupils (of all ages preparing for business or colleges) rapid, and terms reasonable. Catalogues at the Institute and leading book stores.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;

NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,

will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. $225 a year. A remarkably healthy location. A home for boys, as well as a school for thorough drilling in all those branches necessary for business or college. An interview is solicited with parents or guardians having sons or wards to educate. The Principal will be in New-York City on Sept. 3 and 4. Circulars sent by leaving address at Box No. 157 *Times* Office.
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-Haven, Conn.; limited to ten pupils. Fall term will begin Sept. 15; JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Testimonials from Rev. Dr. Buddington, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Prof. Silliman, Prof. Dana, Gov. English, Bishop Williams and others. Send for circular.

THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING, ON the 18th of October, to take six young gentlemen into his family, at Deerfield, Mass., and having five already engaged, wishes one more to complete the number. For particulars and terms, apply at No. 20 West 28th-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.
RICHARD P. JENKS.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c, FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA, Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires pupils, to instruct at their homes, in English, Latin and French. Best of reference given. Address TEACHER, 139 East 39th-st., for one week.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR FIFTEEN boys in suburbs of Hartford, Conn. Terms, $350. Apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or to Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School will reopen Sept. 22, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Miss NICOLAY will be in town from Sept. 8, at No. 16 West 28th-st.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.
Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.
The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.
Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.
The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.
Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.
Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.
This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.

Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for YALE. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.
For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M.; 7 to 8 P. M.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'

English and French School for young ladies.
NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

IDLEWILD.

HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SECOND YEAR.—French and English school for young ladies, with primary department, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7, No. 21 West 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A few boarders received in the family of the Principal, where the French language is constantly spoken.
E. FISTON, A. M., Principal.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LAdies; Florida, Orange County, N. Y.; opens Oct. 5. For circulars apply to
Mrs. GEO. W. SEWARD, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY: Experienced Principal for academy, $2,000; Principal for high school, $1,500; Principal for country public school; West Point man for military school; Professor Elocution, &c., for City institution; Episcopalian graduate to assist in day school on Hudson, and one to take charge of small school, New-Jersey; male assistant for school near City; several ladies for French and music, in first-class schools and families, in Middle and Southern States. All who seek positions should have "Amer. School Institute's" Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED LADY teachers, positions either in schools or families; one is well qualified to teach the higher English branches, mathematics and music; the other, primary studies and music. Address TEACHER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADuate, recently arrived in this country, a situation as private tutor or teacher in a school; he is apt to teach French, German and all branches necessary for a professional education. Address J. L., Post Office Box No. 183, Princeton, N. J.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching music, and who can furnish excellent references, desires to obtain pupils in a school either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing School, a competent English governess, either to visit or reside in the Institute, capable of teaching thoroughly the English language and arithmetic. Apply on Monday, Sept. 7, at No. 267 West 39th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, a normal graduate, desires a situation; recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing, System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had five years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess. Address J. S., Box 1,080 Post Office.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN WOULD like to give French lessons at the pupils' residence. Address F, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—MALES.—PENmanship salary $60 a month. Rudimentary English $50 a month. Address PRINCIPAL, Station D.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH LADY teacher. Address SCHOOL, Station G.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Sept. 5, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to Sept. 16, 1868. By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, who is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to country or a private boarding-house; good references can be given. Call for two days at No. 315 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman with a baby six weeks old, would go as wet nurse; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City references. Call or address E. N., No. 344 East 18th-st. Ring 4th bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family, as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; understands baking and pastry; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as first-class waitress, or would assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best reference. Apply No. 211 West 26th-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 14 Clinton-st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a place as first-class cook in a private family. Can be seen till engaged at No. 224 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a respectable Protestant single man, who is an experienced driver, gardener and milker, and competent to take care of a gentleman's place; best City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant man; best of reference; understands his business; would like to take full charge of a gentleman's place. Address J. T., seed store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as gardener; understands the care and management of hot and cold graperies and greenhouse; three years' reference from his last employer. Address J. C., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man as coachman and groom; best reference. Call on or address JAMES DALEY, No. 551 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener and coachman; best of reference given; last employer can be seen. Address G. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS had four years' experience in the business department of a Montreal newspaper, a situation as assistant book-keeper or clerk; speaks French and English; printing office preferred; a first-class certificate will be produced. Address S. P. L., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO HAS A thorough knowledge of gas fixtures, bronzes, clocks, &c.; none other need apply; state where last employed, what length of time, and salary expected. Address GAS FIXTURES, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, or Norwegian cook, also laundress, who can earn good wages, and can bring the highest testimonials of character and capacity. Apply at No. 81 Front-st., N. Y., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY WITH EXPERIENCE IN A law office; age from 10 to 16 years; well recommended; a good writer. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

BOY WANTED—IN A BOOK HOUSE; HE must live with his parents; he must have good recommendations, and he must be satisfied with $4 a week to start with. Apply at No. 497 Broadway.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

PRINTING.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND Job Printing at moderate prices. Orders solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS, FROM 10 to 100 horse power, cheaper than any other house in the City. Inquire at Phoenix Iron Works, corner of Jane and West sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HUMPHREY B. DUNHAM, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Sept 3, 1868.
W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH LOUIS and HENRY ROSENHAM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Adolph Louis and Henry Rosenham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868.
s5-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. TULLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William G. Tuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.
au29-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. MEAD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William A. Mead, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.
au29-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SILBER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Silber, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868.
au22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. DAVIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John A. Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1868.
au29-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRAINARD MONTAGUE and GEORGE B. MONTAGUE, bankrupts.—No. 1,470.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Brainard Montague and George B. Montague, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.
au22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB STADEKER, bankrupt.—No. 1,551.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Stadeker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.
au22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN F. W. YERGENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 18th August, 1868.
s5-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JAMES McCULLOUGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James McCullough, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 14th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee.
au22-law3wSa* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. ADAMS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George A. Adams, of the City of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the Countys of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au22-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. JONES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of August, A. D., 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au22-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 23d day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Simon Stern, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
ENOS W. SPAULDING,
au29-law3wSa* No. 82 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID SCHWARTZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of David Schwartz, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 27th day of August, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
s5-law3wSa* No. 202 Broadway City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMMA GUNST and MARY GUNST, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 27th day of August, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Emma Gunst and Mary Gunst, of the City of New-York, in said district; who were on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
WILLIAM H. MUNSON, Assignee,
s5-law3wSa* No. 143 Chambers-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY P. BUSHE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry P. Bushe, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, Aug. 28, 1868.
FRANCIS O. BOWMAN, Assignee,
aug29-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New York City.

NO. 1,573.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Manuel de J. Lopez, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au22-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,753.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DORIS HOUSBERGER and GUSTAVE ZIBELIN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Doris Housberger and Gustave Zibelin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868.
JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
s5-law3wSa* No. 30 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax).TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$90 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....10
St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, Sept. 5. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANME.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides having time, trouble and expense
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP'S
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
Other cabin passage.....$100
Second cabin passage.....50
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10 | PALMYRA.....Sept. 24
TARIFA.....Sept. 17 | MALTA.....Oct. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold. | $80 Currency.
Steerage.....30 Gold. | 30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock noon.
IOWA.....Sept. 5 | BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3
CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19 | EUROPA.....Oct. 10
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO, CAPT. BROWN, of Ruger's American Line, will sail from Pier No. 40, North River, about 1 P. M. TO-DAY, for Cowes and Bremen.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. E. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Kinz-st., at noon.
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship ORIZABONIAN.
SEPT 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be as low as by any other line.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. CHARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by the North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. S. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. J. C. TIMBERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on scheduled time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River for engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEARES, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railway Company will dispatch
THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MOBILE,
Capt. MERCEDITA, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commission.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
C. H. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 114 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, C. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INdependent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freights at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, and THAMES on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.
Through bill lading given over the A. & G. R. R. and all landings on the Chattahoochie and Apalachicola rivers; also by M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, Ga.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, YADEN.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 10.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Sept. 17.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 24.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. E. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 75 Wilmam-st.
The steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
D. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:30 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations; at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:16 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:30, 9:35, 9:45 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandize to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
9:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
9:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 10 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 9 P. M. Emigrant Train daily, and Way Train; 11 P. M for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at all the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with trains for Saratoga and Western points, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge or Niagara, without change of cars, and connects at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Accommodation train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
8:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, except Saturdays, attached to New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with express trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Special train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie as an intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:5 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P.M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

CHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 7 A. M. Tuesday, 1st, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d, 3 P. M. Wednesday, 2d, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 4 P. M. Thursday, 3d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 8:30 A. M. Friday, 4th, 8:30 A. M.
Sunday, 6th, 8 A. M. Saturday, 5th, 5 P. M.
Monday, 7th, 7 A. M. Sunday, 6th, 5 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THOMPSON, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

YONKERS FERRY.—NEW STEAMBOAT FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP.
Leaves Yonkers, daily, at 7:45 A. M., and 1:30 P. M., for Inwood, Carmansville and 36th-st.
Leaves Jay and Duane sts. at 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M. Same landings. Fare 15 cents.
SUNDAY TRIPS.
Leaves Yonkers at 8:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.
Leaves Jay and Duane sts. at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Fare Sundays 25 cents. Freight taken daily.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, Sept. 6: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.
The steamer MAGENTA will leave New-York for Newark at 8:30 P. M., on SUNDAY, Sept. 6.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One or these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM MAMARONECK, New-Rochelle, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted,) and return. Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make her regular Sunday morning trip to Newburg on SUNDAY next, Sept. 6, landing at Barclay-st., 7:15; Christopher-st., 7:30; 34th-st., 7:45, Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburg. Leave Newburg at 1:15 P. M. Fare to Newburg 50 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANNIE, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin-street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEA WANHAKA, Capt. OSGOOD FOSS, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR ORIENT, GREENSPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of the city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats.
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at 9:30, Boston time.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 18th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 30th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Delaware and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 3th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 8 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The new steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st., at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. Fare to or from Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE STONE, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn. The steamer ELLIS GRISWOLD will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M., for the above places landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. E. DURKEE, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NEW YORK and CONEY ISLAND FERRY CO. N. R., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:40, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9 A. M., above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 and their friends are respectfully informed that there will be no excursion on the 8th inst., as it being considered too late. All those that signed the petition for pensions please call at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place.
Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved, in the affected hereby, that the following assessments have been completed and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; Hudson street, between King and Clarkson streets; Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and Varick-street, between Broome and Spring streets.
2. For paving with trap block Thirty-second-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.
3. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
4. For building a receiving basin on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
5. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
6. For paving with trap block Thirty-second-street, between First and Fifth avenues.
7. For building sewers in Forsyth-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets; Columbia-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, and in Avenue B, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, and other work and materials and flagging the same between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; also, both sides of Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; also, both sides of Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and both sides of Clark-street, between Spring and Broome streets.
2. Both sides of Eighth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
3. The east side of Washington-street and the west side of Greenwich-street, from Canal-st. to Gansevoort-st.; also, the south side of Liberty-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets.
4. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
5. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, to a point on said streets one hundred feet easterly from Second-avenue.
6. Both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
7. Both sides of Forsyth-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street; also, both sides of Columbia-street, from Stanton to Houston-street; also, both sides of Avenue B, from Sixth to Seventh-street.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, to the extent or half the block either way on both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 26, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved in the affected hereby, that the following assessments have been completed and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For laying crosswalks at each of the crossings of Elizabeth and Prince streets.
2. For building sewers in Pearl-street, between Beekman-street and Peck-slip; also, in Park-street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets; and in Water-street, between Catharine and Oliver streets.
3. For laying crosswalks across West-street, from south side of Morris-street to Pier No. 4, North River.
4. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter-stones and flagging the sidewalks in Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Seventy-second streets.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Elizabeth-street and both sides of Prince-street to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of Elizabeth and Prince streets.
2. Both sides of Pearl-street from Beekman-street to Peck-slip and Ferry-street; also, both sides of Park-street from Baxter-street to Mulberry-street; also, both sides of Water-street from Oliver to Catharine-street.
3. The east side of West-street from Morris-street to a point half way to Battery-place.
4. Both sides of Madison-avenue from Forty-second-street to Seventy-second-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Madison-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Aug. 27, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veader, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of January next. Dated July 2, 1868.
MARY A. BROWN,
MARIA BROWN, } Administratrix.
jy4-lawtm8s

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lots at No. 16 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A LARGE AND ELEGANT PARlor, with fire, gas and board for the Rail and Winter, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at $25 a week; and a very pleasant room for two at $16, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED — FROM ABOUT OCT. 1, TWO rooms, furnished or

NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

Fourth Day—Rain and Mud—The Floral Department—Gov. English's Reception—Farmers' Discussion—Address—Racing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Sept. 4, 1868.

The fourth day is rainy, stormy and disagreeable generally. All last night it poured and it seemed as though the clouds had turned water casks for the express purpose of relieving those individuals (and their name is legion) who, choked with the dust and dirty from head to foot, showered imprecations on the heads of the city officials who would not water the streets. And now we have a little too much of a good thing. Last night Gov. ENGLISH gave a reception to such of his friends as were in town. The heavy rain doubtless kept many away who would otherwise have profited by the Governor's well-known hospitality. Ex-Gov. SMYTHE, of New-Hampshire, MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut, Gen. HAZARD, of Rhode Island, Dr. LORING, President, and Col. NEEDHAM, Secretary of the New-England Agricultural Society, and Col. CAPRON, of Washington, were the principal distinguished guests. I ought to have mentioned before, that the farmers, whom this Fair has brought to town, hold meetings every evening in the Common Council room, to discuss agricultural questions. The discussion last night was very interesting. Hon. ROBBINS BATTELL presided, and the question debated was, "The importance of farming compared with other employments in New-England." The discussion branched off on to horse-racing, and all considered that this feature was altogether too prominent at the Fairs of the day. The remedy was to make the agricultural part more attractive. The gentlemen present condemned pool selling and swearing on the track, denounced the management of the present affair, and gave it as their opinion that practical farmers should be the officers of the Society, and that they wanted no would-be Gubernatorial candidate for President. The discussion was rich, racy and decidedly entertaining.

I finished my examination of the different departments of the Fair by an inspection of the beauties of the floral department last evening. I wish it understood that I do not refer to the ladies in the gallery. This part of the Fair is held in the Merchants' Exchange Building, near the depot. The room looks most inviting, and is handsomely fixed up, while music discoursed continuously from pianos or a quintette band. The display of flowers and paintings, although not large, is fine, and the odor in the room delicious. The exhibitors are almost all local, being but few from out of town. O. F. WINCHESTER and W. H. BRADLEY have some fine specimens. Mrs. J. A. BISHOP takes first premium for an ornament for dinner table, and the ORMS brothers, of Springfield, the second. Green-house plants, JOSHUA COIT, Esq., and so on *ad libitum*. Verbenas, asters, dahlias, begonias, finnias, roses, gladioli, and many other varieties exhale their fragrance. The paintings for the most part are very poor, some mere daubs. Some cork pictures exhibited by PAUL ROESSLER are very handsome specimens of workmanship, and two oil-paintaings claim some merit. That is about all there is to say concerning this branch.

The programme for to-day comprised an exhibition of ponies and saddle-horses. There was a fine display of ponies, one being entered and receiving the first premium. As it was raining hard at the time, we will charitably attribute the poor show to Providence. At 11:30 the annual address was delivered in the President's tent by Gov. ENGLISH. Quite a crowd had gathered, for although the Governor is a poor speaker, he is a great favorite with all. Dr. LORING, in introducing the Governor, said: "I regret that the weather has interfered with the closing exercises, which are among the most interesting of the occasion. The reason for inviting the Governors of the States to be present is to indicate our harmony and good-will, and we have invited the Governor of Connecticut to deliver the annual address, to show our appreciation of Connecticut. This display is a credit to the farmers and mechanics of New-England, and it is admitted by all that there has been a great advance and improvement during the last three years." The Doctor then congratulated all who had attended on the success of the Fair, saying that the duties of the committees had been unusually arduous. He then introduced Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut. Gov. ENGLISH, being greeted with applause, read from his manuscript the Fifth Annual Address, of which I send the following abstract. The Governer said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY: I am aware that it has been very generally announced, and possibly expected, that an address would be delivered by me here to-day. I most gladly avail myself of the occasion to say that I have never contemplated, nor do I now propose to make a formal address, and for the reason that I do not consider this the proper time or occasion for such an address. You have met here to-day as practical men, to consider, in a practical manner, the great subject of agriculture, as now carried on in New-England, in order that you may arrive at a correct conclusion as regards the true or real merit attached to the different kinds of stock now raised within your limits. You have brought with you, from the hills and valleys of your New-England homes, specimens of the various kinds of stock raised by our farmers; thus affording you an opportunity to see with your own eyes the different breeds of horses, neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry—and thus, by comparison and an interchange of opinion, you are enabled to form a more correct judgment as to which are the best adapted to our locality and climate. I share with you all, gentlemen, in the just pride which is felt in this annual New-England Fair. You have here the evidences of what the labor, the skill, the applied industry and intelligence of our people will accomplish. In this display of stock and articles here entered for exhibition, you have the highest evidence of what New-England is capable of producing.

The Governor then spoke of our manufacturing interests as subordinate to our agricultural, and spoke of the difficulties attendant on making labor productive. Alluding to the Society, he said:

"It has been the object of your Society to diffuse a knowledge of what is essential to this end—to improve productiveness upon the soil, and from what I know of your efforts, they have been attended with the happiest results. You have made intelligent and scientific industry the measure of agricultural wealth. Your exhibition of New-England products, and the intelligence you have diffused among the people have awakened a new impulse, and given a more generous spirit of rivalry in all branches of agricultural pursuits. Our most enterprising farmers are becoming convinced of the importance and pecuniary profit of the improved modes of culture which your Society has advocated, and a knowledge of which you have widely promulgated."

The comparison between the resources of the Eastern and Western States, the fact that the New-England States produce more corn to the acre than any other section of the country, and their superior pasturage were all alluded to, and the Governor ended his remarks, which were only fifteen minutes long, by saying:

"The display of swine and poultry, of fruit, vegetables and flowers, and of domestic manufactures—such as the handiwork of our New-England women—are all in the highest degree creditable to our people, and add largely to the interests of your exhibition. It is a gratifying evidence of the success of our agricultural societies, in the efforts they are making to advance the interests of labor, and enhance the value of material products, to see all jealous and rival interests laid aside and the societies, not only of different counties, but of different States, uniting as they do here to-day, in a common exhibition, to carry out our common objects and designs, the elevation of labor, the advancement of agriculture, the improvement in stock, the reparation of fruit, and the greatest perfection of agricultural implements. In the glorious rivalry of the New-England States meeting here to-day I am sure you all share with me, not in the pride of my own State, or my own county, or town, but in all that goes to make up the sum total of our agricultural wealth and power, in the bright little galaxy of States represented by your society. We are proud to welcome our sister New-England States here to-day. We welcome Massachusetts—we welcome Rhode Island—we welcome you all—and we assure you that wherein your display shall exceed ours, we shall be the first to acknowledge and the last to disparage it."

After the applause had subsided Dr. LORING thanked the Governor for his sensible and practical address, and then called on Col. NEEDHAM, the Secretary of the Society. Col. NEEDHAM said it gave him pleasure to express gratitude to the gentlemen of New-Haven for their aid in doing the work which has brought about so successful a result. He thought the New-England Society was steadily gaining ground, and that this fifth annual exhibition was the finest ever given on the continent. He thanked many gentleman personally, and Dr. LORING declared the meeting adjourned. The announcement was also made that the premium list was not completed, and that the three races were postponed, in consequence of the rain, until to-morrow at 1 P. M. There was an auction sale of stock at 12, or rather 1 o'clock. The principal premiums—I only send you those of the most importance and value, as the general number is almost unlimited—were for thoroughbred horses. First prize for four-year old stallions to W. W. CHENERY, Mass., for *Highland Chief*; second, to the same. For four-year old mares, first prize to the same, for *Kentucky Belle*; second prize to same; third prize to A. WARREN, of Watertown, for *Miss Lou*. W. M. CHENERY took first prize for yearling stallion *Scythian*.

In the carriage line, LAWRENCE, BRADLEY, PARDEE & Co., first prize; KILLAM, KIMBALL & Co., second prize; DURHAM, BOOTH & Co., third prize.

Short Horn Cattle—No. 1, Class No. 1, BENJAMIN SUMNER, Woodstock, Vt., bull *Rosy Duke*; also for short-horn cow.

In Ayrshire stock, the sweepstake premium for bulls was not awarded, from lack of competition. Sweepstakes for cows to S. M. and D. WELLS, on cow *Dolly*. Herd premium to W. BIRNEY, Springfield.

Alderney Cattle—Best herd, to J. C. CONVERSE Arlington, Mass. Best bull, three years old to, THOMAS FITCH, New-London.

Sweepstake Premiums.—Best bull of any age—Bull *China*, 2 years; the Society medal to H. W. BASSETT, Derby, Conn. Best cow of any age—The Society medal to THOS. FITCH, New-London.

For Devons—Cows, Heifers and Calves.—To Lieut.-Gov. E. H. HYDE, Tolland, Conn.

Jersey Stock—Herds, Sweepstakes and Bulls.—Best herd, J. C. CONVERSE, Arlington, Mass.; best three-year bull, THOS. FITCH, New-London; best two-year bull, J. C. CONVERSE, Arlington; best one-year bull, J. C. CONVERSE, Arlington; bull calves, JOHN BROOKS, Princeton, Mass.

Sweepstakes.—Best bull, H. W. BASSETT, Derby; best cow, THOS. W. FITCH, New-London.

Dutch Stock—Sweepstakes to W. CHENERY; sheep, to B. LOOMIS; Merinos, Col. STOWELL, Cornwall, Vt., sweepstakes; Poultry, D. H. MOORE, of New-Haven; best ploughs, to SOLOMON MEAD, of New-Haven; Ames Plow Company, best collection of agricultural implements.

There were, of course, numberless other premiums, but these are the principal ones as yet known. The races that were to have come off this afternoon and are postponed until to-morrow, were:

FIRST RACE—For horses that have never trotted in public faster than 2:50; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $100 to first, $50 to second. Ten entries.

SECOND RACE—For horses that have never trotted in public faster than 2:40; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $200 to first, $100 to second. Four entries.

THIRD RACE—Open to all horses; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $1,000 to first, $500 to second. Three entries.

This last bids fair to be a fine and close trot, as both *Patchen, Rhode Island* (AMASA SPRAGUE's horse) and *Palmer* are entered.

The Fair proper has ended. Stock is leaving very fast and the trains are overloaded with passengers. The attendance at the Park to-day was very thin, and the hotels are thinning out rapidly. Many are remaining to see to-morrow's trotting.

In closing this letter I desire to return thanks to the officers of the Society for information and favors.

Whatever I have omitted to mention shall be "done up" to-morrow, with the account of the racing, if the rain does not again necessitate its postponement.

H. W. R.

KENTUCKY.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Stevenson.

As stated by telegraph, Hon. JOHN W. STEVENSON was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky on Tuesday, Sept. 1. From his inaugural address we quote the following paragraphs:

With the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Kentucky as the unvarying standard of my action; confidently relying upon the support of an enlightened, patriotic and united people, but, above all, with an humble unshrinking faith in "the mighty God, the Lord of Hosts, great in counsel and mighty in work," whose wise Providence and strong arm can supply all human deficiency, and impart strength to the weakest of his creatures, on this day, in the presence of a portion of my fellow-citizens, and in the sight of Heaven, I solemnly pledge myself, within the scope of my poor ability, to maintain the peace, defend the rights, and preserve the honor of this venerated Commonwealth. Having so recently announced in my annual message to the General Assembly the principles and policy which would mark my official action, little need now be added to those unchanged and emphatic declarations of my political faith. Although elevated to this office by a political party whose principles and views of governmental policy accord with my own, I here declare that, during my administration, I shall never forget that I am Governor of the whole people! Every consideration of patriotism, and every instinct of duty, sternly demand that unfaltering partiality shall mark my official action. Within the sphere of Executive power, I shall gladly afford prompt protection to every citizen of the Commonwealth, whether native or adopted, utterly irrespective of political affinities or religious opinions.

I earnestly invoke the people in every portion of this Commonwealth, at every cost and at any hazard, firmly to uphold the law and support me in its faithful observance.

Nor shall I be unmindful of the obligation imposed upon me by the oath about to be administered to support the Constitution of the United States. Kentucky has never been faithless in her allegiance to the Federal Government. In the future, as in the past, she looks to the maintenance of the Constitution as the best security for peace, liberty and happiness. Her people will yield a ready and patriotic obedience to all laws of Congress constitutionally enacted. But of equal and incalculable importance is the inviolability of the reserved rights of the States. Of these the right of every State to regulate its own domestic and internal affairs has never been, until recently, questioned. The enjoyment of such a right is directly essential to the integrity, if not the very existence of the State Government. In the language of one of the messages of our earlier Presidents, "My experience in public concerns, and the observations of a life somewhat advanced, confirmed the opinion long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State Governments, or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the General Government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfill the purposes of its creation." I will not believe that any such usurpation will be ever attempted upon the rights of Kentucky. But I should be false to the spirit of her people in their past and present devotion to the Constitution and Union of these States, if I did not solemnly avow that no such usurpation can ever be made with impunity. But I will anticipate no such catastrophe. I rather persuade myself that, amid the darkness and clouds which now envelop us, the Constitution will be our protecting shield against impending dangers; that the free people of this mighty Republic will be aroused to the perils which encompass us, and imbued with the spirit of the patriotic fathers who erected so wise, so just, so beneficent a system of free representative government as a citadel of civil and religious liberty, and by patriotic and united efforts save the noble structure from the parricidal hands that would destroy it. That the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may so guide and direct our acts and counsels as to make us instrumental in securing a result so dear to mankind, is my most earnest and fervent prayer.

I am now ready to take the oath of office.

JOHN W. STEVENSON.

ARKANSAS.

The Recent Outbreak in Three Counties—Union White Men Fired on—Proclamation by the Governor.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868.

There are not only rumors of war, but there is actual war in reconstructed Arkansas. Conway, Perry and Columbia Counties are in open rebellion; the civil authorities are defied, and are wholly powerless. A court was broken up in Conway, and a general onslaught was made on Union men. Finally the rebels proposed to desist, if the Union men would surrender their arms until after the election. This was refused, and the disarming commenced, which was resisted by the Union men, and a fight ensued. The Governor has gone to the scene of action to restore order. He has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It has been made known to me that a large number of lawless and evil disposed persons in the Counties of Conway, Perry and Columbia, in the State of Arkansas, are in open rebellion against the laws of the State; that a court of justice has been broken up, and the civil authorities overpowered in said counties by bodies of armed men, who have driven from their homes a large number of peaceable loyal citizens; and that the officers of the law are wholly powerless to preserve order and protect citizens from violence within either of said counties, and reliable information having been received that quiet men have been assassinated, and attempts have been made upon the lives of others in various other counties in this State, in which the laws are set at defiance, the lives of officers are threatened and the civil authorities of the State are openly defied and set at naught, rendering it impossible for the constituted authorities of the law to preserve order or protect the lives and property of the people.

And whereas, By the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Arkansas, entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the State Guards, and for the public defence," approved July 14, 1868, it is made my duty to cause to be enrolled the reserve militia of the State, to consist of all able-bodied electors of the State who have not volunteered in the State Guards, and are not otherwise exempt by the provisions of said act, which reserved militia will constitute a portion of the military forces of the State.

Now, therefore, I, POWELL CLAYTON, Governor of the State of Arkansas, do hereby enjoin upon all persons within said State to keep the peace, and command all bodies of armed men, not organized in pursuance of the laws of the State or of the United States, to immediately disperse and return to their homes; and I hereby call upon and request all law-abiding citizens to use their influence and efforts to prevent disorder and preserve the public peace.

I do futhermore make known that I shall at once cause to be enrolled and organized the reserve militia, in pursuance of said act, and shall use, as far as may be necessary, all the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Arkansas, to preserve order, enforce the law, and protect the lives and property of every person within the State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Arkansas to be affixed, at Little Rock, this the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[Seal.] POWELL CLAYTON, Governor.

By the Governor: ROBERT J. T. WHITE, Secretary of State.

REBEL OUTRAGES.

A colored man announced himself for GRANT in Columbia County, and was taken to the woods in open day and literally shot to pieces, by about one hundred and fifty white rebels. They returned, boasting of the act, and defied the civil officers to arrest any one for killing a "nigger." The Circuit Judge and all other Union men here have been compelled to flee for their lives. Several colored men have been murdered in Lafayette County, and Dr. JOHNSON, Union member of the Legislature from Mississippi County, was assassinated by the rebels as he returned from the Congressional Convention. Senators WHEELER and BARKER, who were victims of attempted assassination at the hands of the rebels, will recover. The rebel speakers and press advise the murder of Union men, especially if they are from the North. About half of the rebels are as enthusiastic for war as they were in 1861. They publicly announce that the Northern Democrats will help them this time, and that the war will principally be in the North. BLAIR's letter has done much to produce this condition of things, and the ignorant, deluded creatures feel confident that the Democrats will help them out, and that the rebellion will yet succeed.

THE INDIANS.

Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan and Secretary Schofield to the Governor of Kansas.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT HARKER, Aug. 21, 1868.

To His Excellency Gov. Crawford:

The Indians committing the outrages on the Solomon and Saline were a war party of about 200 Cheyennes, 20 Sioux and four Arrapahoes. Since that time two of my scouts have been killed and one wounded, and to-day the Indians have attacked the wood parties at Fort Wallace. I will at once order the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Kiowas out of your State down to their reservation. I will compel them to go by force. We will also not cease our efforts until the perpetrators of the Solomon massacre are delivered up to punishment. It may take until cold weather to catch them, but we will not stop until it is accomplished.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen.

FORT HARKER, Aug. 21, 1868.

To His Excellency Gov. Crawford:

In order to restore confidence, and to protect the line of settlements north from this point to the Republican, Gen. SULLY will erect small block-houses on the Saline, Solomon and Republican, and garrison them with small infantry forces, and keep a sufficient force of cavalry scouting between these different points.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1868.

To Gov. S. J. Crawford:

Your dispatch of Aug. 22, to the President, having been referred to this Department for reply, I have the honor to inform you that instructions were given several days ago by Gen. SHERMAN to drive beyond the Kansas line the Indians who have been committing outrages in Kansas, and that Gen. SHERIDAN has sufficient force for the purpose.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

Expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1868.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.:

DEAR SIR: I have replied by telegraph to your letter this morning, and herewith inclose some copies of a letter to Mr. ELIOT, which I drew up a few days ago. That letter covers expenditures for three years from Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1868. The Bureau was organized in May, 1865, and got fairly under way in July, 1865. The accounts of the old "Department of Freedmen's Affairs" were turned over to this Bureau, and are all included in the statement of expenses.

Total cash drawn from the Treasury and received from rents of abandoned lands, crops sold, taxes, fines, and all miscellaneous sources up to Jan. 1, 1868	$5,955,888 49
Transferred to Agricultural Department	50,000 00
Balance	$5,905,888 49
Expended from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1868	2,029,397 39
Total	$7,935,285 88

The pay of army officers ought not to be reckoned as expended by this Bureau, it being accounted for by the Pay Department.

Gen. HOWARD has gone South, where I hope he will do a good work. Yours truly,

(Signed,) E. WHITTLESEY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The total cash drawn from the United States Treasury up to Aug. 1, 1868, has been $6,427,251 78; deduct Agricultural Bureau, $50,000, leaving $6,377,251 78 as the real cost of the Bureau to the Government. The balance of the $7,935,285 88 was obtained from the rents of abandoned lands, &c., at the South.

E. W., A. A. A. G.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Mass Meeting in Jersey City—Speech by Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio.

A meeting was held at the Catholic Institute in Jersey City, which was attended, despite the inclemency of the weather, by a large concourse of people, who listened with the deepest interest to the remarks of the speakers, and frequently signified their approval of the views advanced by loud and enthusiastic applause. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Third District Assembly Club, the President of which, Mr. JOHN W. PANGBORN, occupied the chair. After a few preliminary remarks, the Chairman introduced Hon. W. H. GALE, of Rahway, N. J., who entertained the audience for the space of an hour with pointed and witty remarks upon the principles involved in the present canvass, the history of the party which contends for power against the Republicans, and the consequences which will follow in the event of their success. He was followed by Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, of Ohio, whose appearance was hailed with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, the audience rising to their feet, waving their handkerchiefs and cheering vociferously for the "great impeacher." In the speech which followed, Mr. ASHLEY reviewed in a searching, logical and eloquent manner the events which followed upon the close of the war, the organization of State Governments by President JOHNSON and their rejection by Congress when it had become satisfied that they were but a continuation of the old rebel Governments which existed while the war was in progress. The Governments which were instituted by Congress in the place of these invalid organizations, conferred upon loyal men, instead of paroled rebels, the right to participate in the management of their local political affairs, and gave to them, instead of the assassins of the nation, a voice in the government of the whole country. And this plan of Reconstruction the speaker heartily approved. He was in favor of placing every man who was loyal to his country, and obedient to her laws, upon an equal footing, for whatever degraded one part of the human race in one part of the nation degraded every inhabitant of the land, North as well as South. The election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, the speaker continued, meant an overthrow of these just and righteous Governments, and the establishment in their stead of Governments controlled by men who dictated, in New-York, the platform of the Democratic Party; Governments controlled by HAMPTON and FORREST, and STEPHENS, and other rebels and murderers who had made the valleys of the South to flow with the blood of Union men. Mr. ASHLEY thoroughly examined the pretensions of the Democratic leaders, and then entered into a discussion of financial questions, upon which he threw the light of strong and cogent reasoning. He showed the necessity in the hour of the nation's peril, of the issue of greenbacks and government bonds, and spoke of the patriotism which induced the holders of money to lend it so freely to the Government to assist it in the hour of its necessity. These obligations he argued could not now be lightly regarded or treated with any contempt or evasion. They were a debt of gratitude as well as one of legal force, and the perfidy of that proposition which looked to their complete or partial repudiation should, instead of being argued upon before an audience of enlightened and honorable men, be treated with scorn and contempt. He stigmatized the proposition for the issue of more currency as a policy as injurious to the true interests of the country as it was disgraceful to the national honor, and claimed that not only should the bonds be paid in gold, but that they should be forever free from municipal, State or Government taxation. In conclusion, the speaker eulogized the character of the two candidates of the Republican Party for the first honors of the nation, and closed his address at a late hour amid every demonstration of approval by the audience. The meeting then adjourned.

Loyal Veteran Grant Club Rally on the Seventeenth.

The grand rally of the Loyal Veteran Grant Club, at the Cooper Institute, on the 17th, promises to be one of the most imposing demonstrations ever held in this City. The hall will be tastefully decorated with flags and other military insignia. Two of the finest bands in the City will be in attendance, and a soldiers' glee club, under an able leader, will enliven the occasion with patriotic songs. Seats will be reserved for the maimed and wounded soldiers, and also for ladies.

Major-Gen. ALFRED PLEASANTON will preside, and the following named eminent officers, all of whom have seen service in the field, have positively promised to be present and address their old comrades in arms, viz.: Major-Gens. Sickles, Stannard, Sharpe, Cochran and Barnum, and Gens. McKean, Van Wyck and Gates.

Letters have been received from Govs. FAIRCHILD, CHAMBERLAIN, GEARY, HAWLEY and Gen. RUSLING, the nominee for Congress in New-Jersey, expressing their sympathy with the cause, and regretting that their duties in their respective States will prevent their attendance.

The Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Clubs of this City, Brooklyn, and the neighboring cities of New-Jersey, have been invited and signify their intention of marching in procession to the hall.

Gen. KRZYZANOWSKI will act as Grand Marshal on the occasion, and will in a few days announce the programme.

The Williamsburg Irish Republican Campaign Club.

The Irish Republican Campaign Club of Williamsburg held their first regular meeting on Thursday evening, at the Masonic Hall, No. 309 Grand-street. The following officers were appointed: President JOHN T. CROW; Treasurer, WM. MCNALLY; Secretary, THOMAS EVANS. Many members signed the roll of the Club, and the first steps were taken toward energetic action for GRANT and COLFAX.

Tenth District.

A rather slimly attended meeting of this Club was held last evening at No. 385 Bowery. The principal business transacted was to appoint a committee of thirteen to lay out the work for the Ward Clubs during the campaign.

Thirteenth District Boys in Blue.

The Thirteenth District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue held a meeting at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-streets last evening. Speeches were made by M. MCDONALD, W. J. WILSON, Lieut. RONAN, Col. MARSHALL, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE RAIN-STORM.

Tropical Rains after Tropical Heat—The Storm Yesterday in New-York and Brooklyn.

The storm which began at sundown on Thursday had not ended at the late hour last night when this was written. By that time the rain had poured down incessantly for thirty hours, if we except only two or three little more than momentary pauses it made, which were followed by torrents of increased violence. Our streets were flooded in all directions beyond the capacity of the sewers to drain them, and consequently in the low-lying neighborhoods considerable damage to property and personal suffering is the result. Unfilled up lots were everywhere filled with the flood with woeful results to the household gods of the squatter sovereignty. Again, in the morning and afternoon of yesterday, a painful proof was given of the terrible suffering entailed upon the industrious poor of the City for lack of adequate means of transportation from their homes to their work, and *vice versa*. As in a heavy snow-storm, the street cars yesterday were unable to do more than half their work, and that in the most barbarous fashion. Platforms, front and rear, were crowded, while the interiors literally steamed with the hot breath and the vapors from the wet clothes of the passengers, jammed together by the hundred. And yet with all this miserable, unwholesome crowding, thinly-clad women and girls, released at 6 o'clock from the down-town manufactories, and already saturated on their way thence, huddled together under the awnings of Park row, unable even to get standing-room in a car to take them home until the rush had somewhat subsided. During the day the streets were of course deserted, except by those only called upon them by urgent business. It was a holiday for the shop-boys and the cashiers' work at the retail stores was easily wound up. The usual grim joke comes in here that a storm like this is a god-send to the Street Contracttor. It is to be hoped that he will appreciate this this heavenly aid, and show it by sending an energetic broom to regions unreached even by this swaying storm.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, owing to certain peculiarities of its surface, and the fact that it is drained in one direction only, is always a greater sufferer in these heavy rain-storms than her big sister over the way. The tremendous volumes poured upon the City of Churches yesterday formed lakes in all directions on the immediate outskirts. Sunken lots were filled to the brim, and vast sheets of water lodged where none had been seen before. Numberless acres alongside of the great River-street sewer were under water to a depth of several feet. The roads were flooded with the overflows of deep ponds, and fissures were neatly but recklessly cut through sidewalks, down which the water forced its way with a sweep that bid defiance to all obstacles. Wherever bricks or flagstones refused to yield they were washed around and under until they slid from their moorings. Graham-avenue above Broadway was more like a canal than a street, and the body of water which occupied the side streets and the avenue reminded one of memories, pleasant to recall, born of a visit to the scenes on the Adriatic. Cellars were inundated and their contents drowned, or floated wildly about with the ever deepening flood. The Flushing-avenue cars found traffic impossible. They were shut out from Duchtown, and they were hemmed in at DeKalb-avenue and Navy-street, a point at which passengers, during one attempt, had to stand up on the seats to avert being soaked. At Fort Green, where the Prospect Park Commissioners are engaged in the work of reconstruction, great havoc was made of portions of the work, and large quantities of the sand and earth were washed into Myrtle-avenue. "Hell's Kitchen," a classic region near the junction of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, was flooded so that a carpenter's shop in the middle of it was floated down a slope, the bench upset, and things generally mixed about, articles of greatest gravity sinking, of course. On Furman-street the water brought avalanches of sand down upon the railraod track, so as to make it difficult for the cars to get through. At various points on Atlantic-avenue the culverts appeared to be either stopped up or inedequate in size to carry off the water, which accumulated to the depth of several feet over the railroad track. In Sackett-street, near Fifth-avenue, the havoc was fearful. The old-time ponds were filled until the vast and rapid overflow found its way at various places through basement and front doors, passing unceremoniously through bed-room windows on second stories and floating furniture about the apartments in the most discordant and chaotic fashion. Many a man returned to his home last evening only to assist his family in baling out the premises, with a view to providing a resting place for the night. People occupied themselves during a portion of the afternoon in fishing for pieces of furniture, wading through the flood with a care that indicated fear of falling into some deep hole, trying to pick up articles which they might need most. Spectators, while they laughed at the scenes they witnessed, at the same time sympathized with the poor sufferers. There was much to be observed during the storm that was of a ludicrous character, but the claims of humanity, which rise in the heart at such a time, prevent people giving way to the fun but it is fearful to hear how, in the exercise of sympathy, some persons delight in exaggerating the facts of the storm. True, it was bad enough—severe enough, but its real extent, although not to be readily estimated, is not beyond measure. The sewer system is very imperfect, and so far very inadequate to the needs of the City of Brooklyn. It takes such a storm to reveal this fact, and this one has told the story. In Fourth-avenue, where Commissioners are at work laying out and grading and paving a promenade, the rain has done great damage, large bodies of water running down from the high grade between the curb-stones, through the side streets to Third-avenue, carrying away fences and destroying gardens on its way. The damage done throughout the City of Brooklyn, although not incalculable, will be very large.

HOMICIDE IN SOUTH-STREET.

A Liquor Saloon Quarrel—Its Fatal Termination.

At 10:15 o'clock last evening, ROBERT W. HOPSON, a hatter, at No. 519 Broadway, and residing at Far Rockaway, when on his way to Brooklyn to get his horse and buggy to go home, stopped in the liquor store of FARRAR & LYON, No. 91 South-street. After being there for a moment, HENRY C. LYON, one of the proprietors, said to HOPSON, "You owe me $2 50 for a bottle of gin which your wife got." HOPSON replied that if he owed the money he would pay it, but he did not believe his wife ever got any gin, as she was too much of a lady. Words ensued between the two men, and finally HOPSON called LYON a liar. The latter immediately seized an umbrella and struck HOPSON two violent blows, knocking him down each time. While on the floor after the second blow, HOPSON drew a small four-barreled Sharp's repeater and fired at LYON. The ball struck him in the breast and he fell to the floor. Instantly the parties in the room raised the cry of murder and closed the door, cutting off HOPSON's retreat, and he was secured by Officer GOODWIN, of the Second Precinct, and conveyed to the Second Precinct Station-house and locked up. The wounded man was put in a Fifth-avenue stage by his friends and taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died at 10:45 o'clock last evening.

The assailant and his victim being well known in the community, the sad affair naturally created great excitement. Mr. LYON was especially well known in the Second Ward, and his establishment is one of the old landmarks of South-street. He was a man past middle age.

It is said that when LYON was striking HOPSON, he at the same time applied the vilest epithet to his wife.

An Explanatory Note.

ST. BARNABAS HOUSE FOR HOMELESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN, No. 304 MULBERRY-STREET. NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article among Minor Topics in to-day's TIMES, makes the very proper suggestion to the managers of the several Houses in this City, that the usefulness of the Institutions would be much enhanced by the admission, even at very late hours, of persons in urgent need.

A case is then given of a girl applying and failing to gain entrance at St. Barnabas on Monday night. None could regret more than the ladies of the House that such an application should have been made in vain. Certainly nothing was heard or known of it at St. Barnabas until your paper came in.

The night bell is frequently rung and as often attended to, the practice being to admit at any time of the night any woman, unless in an advanced stage of intoxication. The House has now been many years in operation, and this is the first case brought to our notice of a ring at night meeting no response.

THOS. M. PETERS, For the Committee on St. Barnabas House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a German, named HENRY BODER, 35 years of age, residing at No. 14 Leonard-street, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in his room. He was however discovered by his wife, and cut down by her before any material damage had been done. It was supposed that he was insane, and he was therefore taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house and locked up.

BURGLARY IN TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Thursday night the Twenty-ninth Precinct was notified that burglars had gained access to the house of Mrs. SARAH WHITNEY, No. 11 East Twenty-sixth-street, through the coal-hole. A sergeant with a posse of officers repaired to the house and captured JOHN GILLIGAN and JOHN BARRY in the premises. They were taken to the Station-house, and yesterday were taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and were remanded for further hearing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 6 o'clock last evening. KATE LEACH, three months of age, died suddenly in her mother's arms, at the residence in Tenth-street, near Avenue D. The body was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN NOLEY, 12 years of age, fell from a shed at the corner of Christopher-street and Waverly-place yesterday afternoon, and was badly injured. He was taken home.

WORKINGMEN'S UNION.—A regular meeting of the Union was held last evening, at which a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Labor Convention to be held here during the Fall, and to select delegates to the same. A committee was also appointed to ascertain how many hours per day the Corporation laborers are employed.

THE MASTER MASONS.—The master masons held their usual semi-weekly meeting yesterday, at No. 51 Liberty-street, Mr. CONOVER in the chair. No business of importance was transacted. The usual reports were received that the employers had all the ten-hour men they wanted, and that the few eight-hour men employed were being discharged. The strike was announced to be virtually at an end.

PERSONAL.—The late HENRY H. ELLIOTT, whose funeral takes place this morning, was a prominent member of the Union League Club during the war. Their flag will be at half-mast to-day in memory of their late associate.

THE DISPENSARY.—During the month of August 621 patients were treated gratuitously at the Brooklyn Dispensary. Of these 238 were males, and the remainder females. The number of prescriptions put up during the month was 1,183.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94@94¼ for both money and the account.

American Securities open firm at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......72¾
Illinois Centrals.......91
Erie Railway Shares.......31¼

FRANKFORT, Friday, Sept. 4.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75¾@75⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 4—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.......10¾d.
Middling Orleans.......11⅛d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The regular weekly circular, issued to-day under the authority of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, has the following statistics:

The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, of which 18,000 were taken for export and 5,000 on speculation. The total stock of cotton in port and on shipboard is estimated at 512,000 bales, of which 175,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 67s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 59s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 57s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 28s. 6d ℔ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 14s. 6d. for fine.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar, 36s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £89 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for refined, and 11½d. for spirits. Linseed Oil, £31 10 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 4.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased 4,400,000 francs since last week.

ANTWERP, Friday, Sept. 4.

Petroleum, 49f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4—1:20 P. M.

Consols 94¼ for both money and the account.

American Securities are quiet and steady. Stock firm, but unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 4—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is easier, but not quotably lower. The total stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 672,000 bales, of which 3,000 are from the United States.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable and causes a dullness in the market.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Flour easier. Corn easier. Wheat easier, but not quotably lower.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally unchanged. Lard, however, is 3d. higher, and is now quoted at 67s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

NAVAL STORES—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4—1:20 P. M.

Sugar is firm, but unchanged. Calcutta Linseed is dull and has declined to 62s. Petroleum firm.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¼ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......91
Erie Railway Shares.......31
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares.......38¼

The Money market closed dull.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Sept. 4—5 P. M.

United States Bonds 75¼@75⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 4—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier, but not quotably lower. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands.......10¾d.
Middling Orleans.......11⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is easier at 36s. 3d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas and Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard closed buoyant. Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce. Pork, 82s. 6d. Other quotations unaltered.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4—5 P. M.

All articles in the London Produce market are unchanged in tone and quotation.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 4.

Bourse closed firm: Rentes 70f. 92c.

ANTWERP, Friday, Sept. 4.

PETROLEUM quiet at 49f. 50c. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 4.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: SUGAR—Nos. 10 to 12 firm at 7¼@7¾ reals ℔ arrobe; Muscovado, Fair to good Refining, quiet; sales at 7¼@7½ reals. LARD steady at 19c.@19¼c. for tierce, and 21c.@21¼c. in 25 lb. tins. HAMS—18c. for common salted, and 21c. for sugar-cured. LUMBER—$26@$27 ℔ thousand feet for white Pine, and $24@$26 for Pitch Pine. Exchange on London, 15½@16¼ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, currency. 60 days, 27@26 ℔ cent. discount; in gold, 60 days, 4½@5 ℔ cent. premium; in gold, short sight, 5@6 ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR dull but steady; Spring Extras, $7 50@ WHEAT quiet, and declined ¾c.@1c.: sales of No. 1 at $1 70@$1 71½; No. 2 at $1 61. CORN active and declined ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at 98c.; No. 2 at 97c.@97¾c.; Rejected, 93½c. Oats active and declined ½c.; sales at 52c.@52¼c. RYE steady and advanced ½c.: sales at $1 25 @$1 25½ for No. 1. BARLEY in large speculative inquiry at an advance of 3½c.@4c.; sales at $1 62½@$1 63 for No. 2. WHISKY steady but quiet at $1 35, free. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK, $28 50. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. BULK MEATS neglected. BEEF CATTLE quiet; Common to Choice Shipping, $4 12½@$7 25. LIVE HOGS quiet; Medium to Extra Choice, $9 12½@$10 65. FREIGHTS active at a decline of ¼c.; RECEIPTS to-day—17,000 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 126,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 157,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 300,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 4.

TOBACCO firm. COTTON firm at 29½c. FLOUR—Superfine, $6@$6 75; Extra, $6 90@$7 75; Double Extra, $8@$9 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $10@$13. WHEAT—Prime to Choice Red, $1 77½@$2 18; Fancy, $2 20@$2 27; Spring, $1 45@$1 55 for Good to Choice, and $1 60 for Fancy. CORN unchanged; sales at 90c.@95c.; Fancy White, 94c. OATS firm at 52c.@56c.; very Choice White, 57½c. BARLEY—Good Dark Iowa, $1 80; Choice Spring, $1 95. RYE advancing; sales at $1 16@$1 18. PORK dull at $29@$29 25. BULK MEATS—Clear Rib Sides, in dry salt, 15½c. BACON—Packers are firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. @17¼c. LARD—Choice Tierce, 18½c.@18¾c.; Kegs, 19½c.@20c. WHISKY firm at $1 25. CATTLE firmer at 3c.@6c. gross. SHEEP unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR in good demand; and market steady; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $9 70@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 600 bushels White Michigan at $2 50. CORN firm; sales 3,300 bushels No. 1 at $1 19. OATS dull; sales 4,000 bushels Western at 67c. BARLEY held generally above the views of buyers; sales 3,000 bushels State at $1 60, and 18,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $24 Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS 1c. higher—Wheat, 11c.; Corn and Barley, 9½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75@$3 87½ to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—108,000 bushels Wheat, 17,700 bushels Corn, 82,300 bushels Oats, 890,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—27,700 bushels Wheat, 818,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 4.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 bbls., Wheat, 126,000 bushels, Corn, 95,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 114,000 bushels; Corn, 136,000 bushels; Oats, 283,000 bushels; Rye, 47,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm. FLOUR quiet; sales, 6,600 bbls. No. 1 and 2 City ground Spring at $9@$9 50. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, in lots, at $1 95, and 21,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 75; 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 25. CORN inactive; sales of small lots at $1 12@$1 13. OATS dull; sales, 11,400 bushels at 64½c. RYE asking $1 40. BARLEY dull and unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $30 25. LARD firm at 19¼c. HIGHWINES, $1 30.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 4.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 27c.; sales, 210 bales; receipts, 878 bales; receipts since Sept. 1, 1,486 bales, gross; 1,442, net; no exports since Sept. 1, Stock, 5,162 bales, the stock in one press, amounting to 816 bales, which was not counted in the stock report of Sept. 1, but is included in the stock to-day. Nos. 12 to 13 Cuba SUGAR, 12½c.@13½c.; Nos. 18 to 20 do., 14½c.@15½c.; Louisiana fair to prime, 15½c.@16½c. MOLASSES dull and nominal. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $7 25; Choice, $11@$12. CORN firm at $1 07½@$1 12. OATS, 64c.@65c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY firm at $25@$26. PORK firmer; asking, $30 75@$31. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD, 19c. for tierce, and 21c. for keg.

TOLEDO, Friday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR—Sales of White at $11 50; Amber, $10 50. WHEAT—Sales of White Michigan at $2 10@$2 14; Amber Illinois at $2 15; Amber Michigan, $2 05½@$2 06; No. 1 Red, $2; No. 2 Red, $1 95; No. 3 Red, $1 90; No. 2 Spring, $1 65@$1 66; No. 3 Spring, $1 55. CORN steady at $1 04 for No. 1. OATS—Sales of No. 1 at 67c.; No. 2 at 65½c. RYE steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 30; No. 2 at $1 25. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 28,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 4.

COTTON unchanged, PETROLEUM quiet; Crude held at 21c. in barrels, 15c. in bulk; Refined, 31c.@31½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Northwestern Extra Family, $9 50@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 50@$12. WHEAT very dull and weak; sales, 2,000 bushels Red at $2 20@$2 30; White, $2 50@$2 60. RYE steady for new Pennsylvania at $1 60. CORN in good demand; sales 10,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 24@$1 30; poor Mixed Western, $1 22. OATS in fair demand; Pennsylvania and Western, 67c.@72c.; Southern, 50c.@65c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR steady; Family, $9 50@$9 75. WHEAT firmer; sales of No. 1 at $2. CORN, 95c.@98c. for ear, and $1 for Shelled. RYE dull at $1 35@$1 40. OATS steady at 65c. for No. 1. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON unchanged; Middling, 28c. TOBACCO steady at full prices WHISKY dull at 65c., in bond. PROVISIONS firm but quiet. MESS PORK, 30c. BULK MEATS at 12½c.@14½c. BACON firm but quiet at 13½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c. for Clear Sides. HAMS dull; Sugar Cured, 20c.@21c. LARD firm at 18½c. BUTTER firm at 33c.@37c. EGGS, 16c. Gold, 143¼.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull at $1 72 for No. 1 in store, and $1 61½ for No. 2. OATS dull and nominal. CORN nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—20,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 4.

COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull; White, $1 28@$1 29; Inferior, $1 10@$1 12. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE steady at $1 30@$1 40. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Sept. 4.

COTTON, 28c. Receipts of the week 49 bales; stock, 57 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT—None here. CORN, 85c.@91c. OATS, 57½c.@60c. MESS PORK, $30. BACON dull—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD, 19c.@20.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Sept. 4.

COTTON—Sales, 60 bales; market dull; Middlings, 26½c.; receipts, 219 bales; receipts of the week, 969 bales; exports coastwise, 153 bales; sales 210 bales; stock, 2,976 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Sept. 4.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firmer at 38½c.; New-York Casks, 39c. RESINS active; Strained, $1 80@$1 85; No. 2, $2 10@$2 15; No. 1, $3 25; Pale, $4 87½. TAR dull at $2 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Sept. 4.

COTTON easier; sales, 72 bales; Middling, 28c. Receipts of the week 80 bales; sales, 606 bales; exports, coastwise, 589 bales; stock, 1,648 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Sept. 4.

COTTON—Receipts, 243 bales; exports, 4 bales to New-Orleans; sales, 119 bales; stock, 411 bales; Good Ordinary, 16c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Sept. 4.

COTTON—Receipts since the 1st inst., 724 bales; exports 346 bales; stock, 1,020 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Sept. 4.

COTTON dull; sales 60 bales; Middlings, 28½c.; receipts, 139 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 4.

COTTON quiet but stiff; sales, 570 bales; Middlings, 29½c.; receipts, 25 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 4.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 144.

[Advertisement.]

P. T. Barnum's residence at Bridgeport, Conn., was saved from burglars on Tuesday night last by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which never has and never can fail. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TURKISH BATHS.

No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Reopened, renovated and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M. and 1 to 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 A. M. to 12 M. Ladies, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

[Advertisement.]

READY—KNOX's Fall style of Gent's Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Date	From	To
FROM EUROPE.			
Columbia	Aug. 21	Glasgow	New-York.
Cella	Aug. 22	London	New-York.
Circassian	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York.
America	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Paris	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Sept. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
Bellona	Sept. 5	New-York	London.
Pereire	Sept. 5	New-York	Havre.
Arago	Sept. 5	New-York	Bremen.
FOR ASPINWALL.			
Dakota	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at 6 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.......5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails.......5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.......5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.......3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.......5 P. M.
North Mails.......5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.......5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.......5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.......1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 30 | Sun sets.... 6 26 | Moon rises... 8 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 28 | Gov. Island.10 17 | Hell Gate.... 11 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia, James Hand; Arago, Browne, Bremen, Rogers Bros.; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Pereire, (Br.,) Duchesne, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie.

Ships Carla, (Aust.,) Roguson, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Constellation, Jansen, St. John, N. B., C. Carow; Freedom, Bradley, London, T. Dunham's Nephew & Co.; R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie.

Bark Ormus, Pettingall, Marseilles, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Rosalia, (Ital.,) Valp, Trieste, A. P. Agresti; Kilvey, (Br.,) Kennard, St. John's, N. F., Bowring & Archibald.

Schooners W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; S. L. Stetson, Shelly, Boston, Baker & Dayton; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Wilmington, N. C., Smith & Co.; E. G. Sawyer, Keene, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; E. M. Smith, Chase, Providence, F. A. Ferguson.

Arrived.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool and Queenstown, via Boston Sept. 2, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Bark Highland Mary, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Santander, Spain, 45 ds., with old railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Had moderate weather the whole passage.

Bark Vinco, (Br.,) Hughes, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Rifleman, (Br.,) Parsons, Yokohama April 16, with teas to Weston & Gray. For the last 21 ds. has had light baffling winds and calms; passed Cape of Good Hope July 7; crossed the line Aug. 2, in lon. 29 30.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (of Bermuda,) Locke, Bermuda 11 ds., with sperm oil and 13 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Brig Cambridge, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Calais, with lumber for Harlem.

Brig Crocus, Gardiner, Eastport, with lumber.

Brig Abby Thaxter, Lane, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ella, (of Boston,) Grey, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds. with lumber. The E. is bound to Yarmouth, Me., and put in here in distress, the Captain and three of the crew being sick with swamp fever.

Schr. Alice A. Bandall, Stead, Leghorn June 24, with marble and rags to J. B. Phillips & Son. Passed Gibraltar July 17. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Nellie Treat, Trim, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. G. W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Henrietta, James, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, Yates, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Percis L. Smith, Bunker, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Hutchinson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Whitney Long, Harp, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. July Fourth, Shaw, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. R. C. Thomas, Crockett, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Fernandina, Fla., 9 ds., with lumber to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Annie A. Rich, Lewis, Little Glace Bay 8 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Malanta, (of Parrsboro,) McBurnie, Windsor 10 ds., to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Providence, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Commodore, Morgan, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Shackford, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Iris, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Peters, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. F. V. Turner, Graves, Rockland, to W. S. Brown.
Schr. Madison Holmes, Ireland, Providence.
Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Boston.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Norwich.
Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Fall River.
Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Train, Portland.
Schr. J. W. Watson, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Providence.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Parker, Fall River.
Schr. W. P. Richie, Freetly, Warren.
Schr. Rebecca E. Lane, Lane, Vinalhaven.
Schr. Flight, Crowell, Banner.
Schr. Trenton, Bailack, Providence.
Schr. Globe, Tracy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Plowboy, Hallet, Hartford.
Schr. Light-boat, Scaife, Rockland.
Schr. Senator, Hinckley, Providence.
Schr. E. F. Ellis, Green, Providence.
Schr. Glide, Lewis, Providence.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Branford.
Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven, for Piermont.
Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Hodges, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Vandalia, Horn, Providence.
Schr. Gov. Coney, Parker, Providence.
Schr. Thumph, Campbell, Providence.
Schr. Chas. A. Snow, Heath, Providence.

SANDY HOOK—Sundown, wind S., light, raining.

Below.

Two ships, two barks, and one brig.

Sailed.

Ship Thomas Dunham, for Havre.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 4—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; barks Josephine, from London; Jessie Campbell, from Ardrossan; brigs Fred. Thomson, from Archangel; Annie Eldridge, from St. Michael's.

Also arr. steamer Concordia, from New-Orleans; ship Sea Gull, from Africa.

Notice to Mariners.

The fog-bell of the light-vessel stationed to mark Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound, is cracked, and cannot be heard as usual. A new bell will be provided as soon practicable.

By order of the Light-house Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE, Light-house Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Bidwell—bark, 38 ds. from Ardrossan for Providence, R. I., Aug. 30, off George's Shoals.

Nieuhaus—Dutch brig, from Rio Grande for New-York, 36 ds. out, Aug. 14, lat. 18 36 N., lon. 50 W.

Nierline—N. G. bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, 37 ds. out, Aug. 18, lat. 31 26.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The steamship Helvetia, Capt. Cutting, of the National Line, which left New-York Aug. 22, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The Royal Mail steamship China, Capt. Hockly, which left New-York Aug. 26, arrived at this port to-day.

GLASGOW, Sept. 4.—The Anchor Line steamship Hibernia, Capt. Munroe, which left New-York Aug. 22, arrived in the Clyde yesterday.

Sailed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4—Evening.—The steamship Baltimore sailed this afternoon for Baltimore, with a full cargo.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,

Continue to Make a Specialty of the

GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

FURNITURE

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES.

AT F. KRUTINA'S

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, NOS. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND 2D-AV.,

RETAILING AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.......LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR.......NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.......PARIS.

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

Established 1797.

MEEKS' RICH AND PLAIN FURNITURE

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 686 BROADWAY.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and original designs, now ready for the Fall trade. Strangers visiting the City will find it to their advantage to visit the oldest establishment in the trade, and will be liberally dealt with.

All goods warranted.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S GAS FIXTURES.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,

No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

VERMONT SPRING.

THE MOST RELIABLE REMEDY KNOWN for Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's Disease, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, &c. All bottles marked "Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt." Send for pamphlets. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. & T. DONALDSON, manufacturers, have on hand a large assortment of bronze and gilt Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., at their new store, No. 74 East 9th-st., one door east of Broadway.

PLAYING CARDS.

OUR PATENT BEVEL-EDGE PLAYING CARDS, Superior to anything in the market, and cheaper than any house in the trade.

Wholesale at Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st. JNO. J. LEVY & CO.

CARD.—P. F. SMITH & CO., NO. 23 White-st., importers and manufacturers of Ties, Scarfs, Bows, and Linen Collars, have completed extensive arrangements, whereby dealers will be supplied with those goods hereafter at figures which no one has ever had the "pluck" to name before. $3 Scarfs at $1 65 per dozen.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.